

supplement, not suppress, even if we ourselves were amazed that such photos existed.

The pictures clearly document that the responsible



»Recording of corpses behind the MDW towards Holzhausen, right side.

You can see prisoners and freelance workers of the MDW who worked in the radiation technology.«



»Corpses of employees of the MDW turn right in the direction of Holzhausen.«

German authorities made no compromises when it came to protecting secrets that could be found in the Mitteldeutsches Werk, but not only there.

On page 145 of this book we published an aerial photograph public, which shows the halls on the Arnstadt Eulenberg in the lower left part of the picture, which were close to the »flooded« construction site of »Amt 800«. In this context, we asked what these halls could be all about.

The photos below show that these were dwellings used to accommodate the workers and specialists for the construction of the Führer headquarters. These people also had to be secured for reasons of

secrecy at the end of the war gave their lives. The only strange thing is that the captions claim that certain people were also shot by the Americans, which is certainly true given the current state of affairs



»The picture shows the area on the left in the direction of Holzhausen at the fork Bitstadt. Special prisoners were housed in the barracks for the construction of the Führer headquarters. Among them mountain specialists from Brück. The building staff was in the MDW in the first barrack on the right.«



»Here you can see the corpses of free workers, prisoners and workers and engineers who were shot by the Americans and who worked in the area of the Führer headquarters.«

is not provable and therefore for information only

can be taken. It is idle to speculate as to why the US military might have shot German engineers and workers, but it may be directly related to the significance of what was found here. Perhaps there were also other, much simpler and more obvious reasons for this measure, which were related to the war situation at the time and which therefore harbor absolutely nothing mysterious.

The following caption on the next page also says that the Americans are said to have shot Germans - this time, however, SS people who, in view of the numerous dead prisoners and free workers found by the US units, in the eyes of the American those responsible had forfeited their lives. possible



“Americans stand by the piles of corpses, the issue being where to bury the bodies. They were then buried between the second and third barracks on the left in the direction of Holzhausen by low-ranking SS men, who were then also shot by the Americans and im

last part of the mass grave. This part was shoveled in by prisoners.«

Luckily, the SS men were even members of the guards who had previously killed the prisoners and freelance workers. Then the situation would have been clear.

Among the photos sent was one that had been taken earlier, when work on the so-called Führerzentrale began or was ongoing (p. 157 below).

The most chilling photo, however, is the one shown at the bottom of page 158, showing the remains of one of several cremation piles that the Germans created to house the remains of those who died in the March 4, 1945 micro-atomic detonation at the military exercise



"Americans let low-ranking SS and SA men out of prison the corpses of prisoners and free workers or SS men with rank in lay row. The rows were filmed by the Americans. It was behind the third barracks on the right behind the water-cooling plant at the edge of the forest."



»Here you can see the occupancy of barrack one, left in the direction of Holzhausen, with specialists from the Buchenwald concentration camp. These are under one Special detachment of the FBS command and control staff, which from the Bielschacht Brück was brought here to set up a command center for the expansion of the Gaue's Thuringia with a special command center for our great empire

..."

platz Ohrdruf (in the area of the triangle that stretches south-west of the municipality of Rohrensee).^{*} This photograph is significant in that it

documents that the Americans became aware of this cremation site near Mühlberg. Logically it can be assumed that the US military or intelligence people are responsible for the cause

interested and learned about the test on March 4, 1945

should have. In addition, according to a testimony published earlier in this book by a witness, they are said to have acquired two nuclear weapons in the area. This is likely even with more careful



»Photograph of a cremation heap near Mühlberg after the big test in March 1945. At the edge of the forest there were several piles of corpses that were covered with wood and then burned down. There were prisoners, but unfortunately some of ours were there as well.«

^{*} On this subject see, among other things, the testimony of Heinz Wachsmut in: Edgar Mayer & Thomas Mehner: *The Atomic Bomb and the Third Reich. The secret of the Arnstadt-Wechmar-Ohrdruf triangle*, Kopp Verlag, Rottenburg 2002, pp. 113-115.

It must be clear from the interpretation that the US officials were aware of the importance of the AWO area.

This statement is important insofar as we once heard in discussions with (former) research partners that the small-scale nuclear test that took place on March 4, 1945 was never known to the Western Allies

had become. Only the Russians, it was further argued, might have been able to gain knowledge of this, but then only made the relevant information accessible to a small elite circle.

Without going into detail as to the Russians' knowledge of the Thuringian micro-atomic test, we take the view that they were not the only ones to hear of the event. The Americans were the first to arrive

What happened and should have used this time advantage. And if they discovered two atomic bombs (or parts of them) here, then one can also assume that they used this discovery in some way for their own purposes.

As for the photos we are presenting here, we would like our readers to know that they were taken by a local photographer. He did this on behalf of the US military and not of his own accord, because after the US troops had conquered Arnstadt and its surroundings, the residents had to give up all their firearms and cameras.

While the surrender of rifles and pistols is logically understandable, the surrender of photographic equipment makes no sense at first glance, unless the US military wanted to prevent unauthorized persons from capturing certain things in the picture.

Back to the Central German factory on Ohrdruffer Strasse. how already mentioned, the author Harald Fäth had wondered about the halls built there years ago



One of the many unanswered questions related to the events of AWO area at the end of the war concerns the fact that top US officers visited the Ohrdruf concentration camp while ignoring the far larger Buchenwald concentration camp. What was special about the camp at the Ohrdruf military training area? Pictured: General Eisenhower (with peaked cap) during the visit. To his left is General Bradley, to his far right is General Patton



General Eisenhower and other senior US Officers volunteered in camp Ohrdruf frightening pictures: Those inmates who were too weak to march, was from the SS in place shot.

relatively small width had a large length. He explained that these halls would bear some resemblance to the plutonium separation plants at Hanford, but did not pursue the matter any further.

In the course of time it became apparent that Fäth's assumption was by no means made out of thin air, but had a connection to reality. As mentioned earlier in this book, one of the halls was actually used for nuclear physics experiments conducted under the supervision of Gustav Hertz. But let's tell the story as it was told to us, in order:

In September 1944, preparations were made in September 1944 to set up a research laboratory for Hertz in what was then the Bachmann hat factory in Arnstadt, on the corner of Arnsbergstrasse and Feldstrasse. Three rooms were prepared for this purpose in the back building on Arnsbergstrasse, although these had to be near the boiler house. The rooms were opened on December 12th.

October 1944 by employees of the Hertz staff in Berlin

laboratory at Siemens and Halske. Gustav Hertz followed a few days later and stayed at the Erfurter Hof inn on Feldstrasse. He lived there with Dr. engineer

Rittermann, who also oversaw the preparations for the laboratory. The laboratory was tasked with conducting research on isotope separation by diffusion through membranes. The associated test in the Central German factory. Gustav Hertz led here

successful attempts. During his work he was supported by the management of the Deutsche Reichspost and by the research group led by Dr. Ing. Kammler supported.

The laboratory was the target of an American attack on Arnstadt, whereby the Americans had chosen three objects where the Laboratory could be: Corner of Arnsbergstraße/

Feldstrasse, Arnsbergstrasse/Baumannstrasse and Wollmarkt/Neideckstrasse. There were no casualties among the researchers in the American attack, as everyone was in the MDW at the time.

Gustav Hertz kept his documents in the brewery cellar of the Felsenkellerei am Göreladamm. After the war he worked in the Soviet Union. His documents were recovered from the cellars by the Red Army on May 26, 1946 and taken to Leningrad...

Unfortunately, we received no information about the status of the Hertzian research or whether he was able to enrich material for the "bomb" with his method, if one disregards the phrase "successful experiments carried out here".

However, it is always interesting that he and his staff were relocated to Thuringia, because there was hardly any reference to this in the official documents available to us, at least not in relation to the test track in the Central German factory. Unfortunately, as we had to learn, not all relocations to the Arnstadt area were listed in these documents, which was probably omitted for reasons of secrecy. We had the most important training

Shifts already presented on page 57, but later received a more precise and comprehensive breakdown, which we do not want to withhold from our readers:

»Some information on the outsourcing in the Arnstadt area The seat of the Arnstadt railway depot was relocated to the hall of the inn >Recreation< in Gossel on September 20, 1944. The Arnstadt, Plaue, Rudis-leben/Ichtershausen, Kleinbahn Arnstadt-Nord-Linn-Werk and Mitteldeutsches Werk tracks were subordinate to this the feeder route to the Jonas Valley.

Under the number IP 09-347/44, the representative of the Reich Marshal for Nuclear Physics, Prof. Dr. Gerlach, from Berlin-Dahlem to the Stadtilm middle school

(02.10.44). This was run as the Labor Stadtilm, headed by Dr. thief.

In November 44, the President of the Research Institute of the Reich Post Ministry was relocated from Berlin-Zehlendorf to Schmücke Gehlberg.

The Reich Aviation Ministry was established in February and March 1945 moved to the tunnels of the Erfurter Steiger and to the Fürst Günther School in Arnstadt.

In January and April 1944, the Reich Ministry of Finance, customs goods in Berlin, was relocated to the Kranich in Ilmenau, to Zetschke in Arnstadt and to Walter in Ohrdruf.

Relocation of the nuclear physics of the Deutsche Reichspost from Berlin in connection with the research center of Dr. Thieves from Berlin-Dahlem, Boltzmannstrasse 20, to the Stadtilm middle school - 1st floor: eight rooms, 2nd floor: six rooms and two basement rooms — on October 10, 1944 with 25 people from the laboratory.

Relocation of the Physical-Technical Reichsanstalt Berlin-Charlottenburg in April 44 to the inn >Schobsmühle< in Gehren (Frau Bertha Bauer) and in January to Sophienbrunn.

The laboratory of the pharmaceutical-chemical institute of the university Königsberg in October 1944 to the Ilmenau, Arnstadt and Gotha breweries.*

The chemical laboratory Dr. Rudolph from Frankfurt to Römhild in Groß Breitenbach in October 1944.

Fa. Bayer J. G Farbenindustrie AG Leverkusen to Schlegel milch in Langewiesen and to the Ohrdruf dye factory in April 44.

Fa. Siemens & Halske AG Berlin after the >Bayerisches Krug< in Groß Breitenbach with the development laboratory Jur gas cylinders in July 44.

* In the "Rittermann-Letters" Koenigsberg was named as a location that was of particular interest to the Americans as well as the Russians. A laboratory from the University of Königsberg is now appearing as a relocation object in Thuringia. Isn't that strange?

Siemens & Halske AG, factory overhead line Berlin-Siemensstadt to Rudolph, Stadtilm, Wilhelmstraße 20 and to Polte-werk 2 to Rudisleben in December 44.

Siemens & Halske AG Berlin to the Massermühle Groß Breitenbach, too Liebmann in Stadtilm and to Merkel in Arnstadt in June 44.

In Gräfenroda, the gold of the Japanese who were in Elgersburg was housed in tunnels 11 and 12. (One mistake today is that these tunnels are combined with the so-called Wismut tunnels in Gräfenroda. This is incorrect. There were twelve evacuation tunnels in Gräfenroda, whereby tunnels 09-12 were used by foreigners. In tunnel 04 there were also documents from Stadtilmer research group housed. All tunnels were sealed.)

Outsourcing of the laboratory of Gustav Hertz from the company Siemens & Halske AG Berlin (research laboratory for isotope separation by means of diffusion through membranes) to the cap factory Bachmann in Arnstadt, Feldstrasse, on October 12, 1944.

The design engineers (in December 44) Schriever, Habermohl, Miethe and Klein* were accommodated in the >Erfurter Hof< inn in Arnstadt and in February and March 45 in the >Rosenau< inn in Arnstadt.

* These are the designers of the so-called »round planes«, which are often referred to today as »flying discs«. Some of the names became known after the Second World War through press reports in major German and foreign daily newspapers. If one believes the descriptions in the literature available on this subject, which is often of a speculative nature, these aircraft reached extremely high cruising speeds, which are said to have been around 4000 to 4300 km/h. Such a fast, piloted delivery system would have been ideal for transporting the nuclear weapon, since it would have been difficult for enemy air defenses to intercept. The manufacture of "round planes" in the AWO area has been the subject of corresponding claims for a long time and, as we will show, will also play a role in this book.

Relocation of the research group >Radiation and Radio<, Berlin, to the Wernerwerk of Siemens & Halske, Arnstadt, Bierweg, in March 44.

Accommodation for rocket researchers from the Deutsche Reichspost at Winter (Villa) in Arnstadt in July 44, as well as their designer for rocket launch technology from Peenemünde at the Winter comp in Arnstadt, Mühlweg, and in the restaurant >Herzog Hedan< in Arnstadt in September 44.

These outsourcing only relate to the research area, which is linked to the Deutsche Reichspost and the research group led by Dr. Ing. Kammler had something to do. «

Reading this compilation of outsourcing and relocations, one gets the impression of being presented with an excerpt from a »Who is who?« handbook of German high-tech companies in the Second World War. Some of the companies and institutions listed are well known, both in terms of their research and development work and their production profiles. Other institutions are hardly known to the public and their importance for the projects of the Deutsche Reichspost and SS would first have to be examined more closely. However, we are certain that these companies and organizations were not relocated to Thuringia by accident, but that there was a very tangible purpose behind the whole enterprise, which was directly connected to nuclear research or, if you want to put it more generally, to the German miracle weapon development was standing. The Americans must have learned about these connections ~~that the A-Weas was certainly clear to them~~

On the trail of the secret?

A question that we have already examined in earlier works and that arose in connection with the AWO area concerned the various activities of Americans and especially Russians after the war in order to get hold of the "secrets". There is no question that both powers were looking for the technological legacies and depots of the National Socialists. Apart from the known events in the Jonas Valley as well as eyewitness reports and protocols from the 1960s, little is known about whether and to what extent material was transported away immediately after the war. However, it can be assumed that the Allies were specifically looking for useful documents, items and objects and that they also looked around for something suitable in the local companies working for German armaments, such as e.g. B. the Polte-Werke I and II (St.-Georg Straße and Ickershäuser Straße), the MAKO-Werke, Rudisleben, and the Siemens & Halske AG in the Arnstadt Bierweg. Documents about this can still be found in archives, but these are mostly "witnesses" to administrative processes and therefore only rarely provide information about what is of interest to us.

Many things will probably no longer be explained because an important basis for possible considerations, namely the Arnstadt archive, was lost after the war when the mayor Dr.

Meisterernst was pulled off one day and took the municipal archive with it. Certainly this process was no coincidence either, but served the sole purpose of not later revealing certain connections that were important during the war.

Nevertheless, a few chance finds occasionally succeed in closing gaps in the story. So far ruled

For example, the impression that the dismantling work undertaken by the Russians after the war in the Jonas Valley was all and other areas were not affected.

However, this impression is misleading. We now have an official document from the Office for Labor and Social Welfare dated May 3, 1946, called "Text report on the labor market situation for dismantling work in Jonastal and Eulenberg," which was written by an authority in Arnstadt. As the title of the document indicates, dismantling work was also carried out on the (Arnstadt) Eulenberg, of which nothing has been reported to date and which - as

will show below - strangely enough, cost a large number of victims. The document shows that both the Russians and Fritz Schörnig, who worked closely with them and who has already been mentioned several times in this book, spared no effort in pursuing certain investigations that obviously went far beyond the actual dismantling projects:

Department of Labor and Social Welfare
- 1030 Kings -

Arnstadt, May 3, 46

In April, the Jonastal construction site requested 100 men for dismantling work. This requirement was met from the stock of jobseekers and self-employed former Pgs.*. Schörnig's demand that only former members of the NSDAP be used there for manual work could not be met because there were not that many former members. The lack of coppersmiths, carpenters, masons, car

*Party comrades (NSDAP)

gene and electric welders could not be canceled for the Jonastal construction site. No other members of the Deutsche Reichsbahn** could be made available for the underground work in the two factories on the Bielstein*. The need for another 50 locksmiths could be covered. The needs of miners, mining engineers and machine technicians could also be met with 68 men in coordination with Schörnig and the Soviet office in Bielstein. It was strictly observed that no former members of the NSDAP, the SS and SA were present, even if they were from the Soviet Union.

authorities were dismissed. We did not accept the workers' declarations made by Schörnig regarding the secrecy of the work***, since this task does not belong to our area. There are currently 368 men on the Jonastal construction site and in the factories

243 men deployed at the Bielstein. The work is managed by the Soviet Jonastal office (Baracke 12) and Bielstein office.****

The dismantling work on Eulenberg and MDW is subject to the Soviet office in Weimar. We have deployed 247 men at the Eulenberg plant, plus around 150-200 Soviet specialists who work with us in the social

* Two underground factories are mentioned in connection with the dismantling work in the Jonas Valley, a term that does not appear anywhere else. As mentioned earlier, »Bielstein« seems to be identical to Bienstein in the Jonas Valley. However, there is no reasonable answer to the question of why, both in witness statements and in official documents of the Bienstein is referred to as »Bielstein«.

** Why were Reichsbahn employees needed in the underground factories? To dismantle the tracks? This work can also be performed by non-specialists.

*** Is confidentiality required for such work?

**** It is clearly spoken of two different objects: the Jonastal construction site and the factories at Bielstein, for which there are also two responsible Soviet departments there!

care running along. There is no list of names. Due to the lack of workers and the demand by the Soviet authorities for specialists for the work, workers had to be requested from other areas. All former members of the NSDAP who were able to work and who had been dismissed by the authorities were also used for manual work. We cannot explain why there are so many deaths during the work in the Eulenberg area. The dead are not brought to Arnstadt, but by the sowj.

Office in Weimar. Because of this, we also get

no death certificates, only a weekly requisition of workers (in April there were 72 men who were newly requisitioned). There are no problems with the dismantling work in the MDW. 81 men are deployed there. A new

There is no requirement.

(Herbig)



Jonastal construction site in the area of tunnels 16 to 20 (according to old census) after the end of the war. Where are the "two underground factories at Bielstein" located?

This document, which comes from a Thuringian archive, sheds new light on the possible knowledge of Russian and German institutions or authorities after the war, and it seems that the repeatedly mentioned Fritz Schörnig played a special role in the whole thing. It is therefore not surprising that the man in question spent the rest of his life trying to unravel the "mystery" of the area, parts of which he had identified, possibly immediately after the war, in cooperation with the Russians. Schörnig was fortunate to be able to combine his professional ambitions with his thirst for research, so that over time he was certainly able to collect a large number of pieces of the "puzzle". But the view of the overall picture, i.e. the recognition of the ultimate secrets, was probably denied him - as witnesses have previously claimed.

It can be assumed that he was "close" to these secrets, especially since there was at least one person in his environment who was much better informed than he was about what he was looking for. At least that's the impression we got when we received a letter one day, the clarity of which can hardly be surpassed. With this letter

it was an "anonymous"* statement that followed a newspaper report on the Jonastal topic. This letter mentioned details that we believe can only come from someone who has had the relevant experience themselves.

We considered for a long time whether we should publish the document in question should publish, because it draws a picture that almost

* The word »anonymous« has been put in quotation marks because it only imprecisely describes the situation. The author of the letter gave his name, which was valid until the end of the war, but later lived under a new identity.

Sounds unbelievable, because here connections are revealed up to the most recent time, which - taken in and of themselves - explain why nobody in the GDR was interested in bringing the Jonastal thematic complex to a real reappraisal. As there are several points in this letter which have recently been able to be backed up with corresponding information, we believe it is worth making public, whilst being cautious in interpreting what the letter claims the exact source cannot be identified, which of course does not necessarily mean that the letter is a forgery or a deception. Often enough, letters that are not signed by name contain essential information that turns out to be sound and correct during appropriate research, and those who know only want to remain anonymous with this method of launching information. The fact that the author of the letter also wanted to remain anonymous is anything but surprising given what he revealed.

Every reader is free to accept, doubt or reject the following information. We hope that the future will show what is true and what isn't, insofar as any knowledge can be gained in this area, which contains all the elements of a thrilling detective story.

The letter began with comments on a particular rocket whose image was leaked in 2003. Originally we had believed that the representation was a falsification, because we had never heard before that in addition to the V-3, a smaller rocket, specifically a V-2, had also been launched in the AWO area. This V-2 was depicted against the silhouette of the Wachsenburg, which struck us that there was a similar photograph, which has been shown again and again in the literature,

which featured the same rocket - albeit without the Wachsenburg background. The question that has not yet been clarified was the original origin of the rocket visible in both images. Was the photo with the Wachsenburg in the background the original or the one published later in GDR times? Had one been "changed to suit"?

Or were both manipulated?

Regardless of the possible answers to these questions, over time we received further references to this V-2, which it was eventually claimed was not a normal V-2 but one with a solid fuel engine developed by the Skoda company. The letter writer also claimed that:

»[...] Of course, this rocket is not the rocket of March 16, 1945, but the Skoda rocket of February 12, 1945. It was the first rocket to be launched with a fixed propellant charge manufactured by the Skoda works air went, whereby Dr. Ing. Kammler played a major role.

About the photos later.

You don't know who is writing you this letter. Until 1946 my name was [...], Ober-Ing. the Deutsche Reichspost at the Research Council.

However, I didn't belong to the planning and development team (atomic research group), but to the processing team. Our factory was near Gossel near Arnstadt, and we were busy processing uranium, or rather we had to produce materials that were needed for special rocket construction. The MDW near Arnstadt also served this purpose.

Erhard was actually in the entire so-called AWO area Milch is our boss*, since he, in turn, deals with all the large corporate

* The role of the German Air Force and its leadership in relation to the rocket and missile program is well known. It would not be surprising if the Luftwaffe had very close ties (continued on p. 173)

leaders of the time had the connection, even when Speer brought some other things to the rescue of the German nation into play in connection with Kammler.

How did you get this photo as it is one of 18 other Polte 2 rocket photos? [...]

Before I get to the photos, I need to clear up a few things. As I said, I worked in the uranium processing research group and our job was in the Gossel underground plant.

At first we didn't even realize that the Americans were in the area. But then the Russians came.

They were so surprised at our technology that all work continued as long as we had pitchblende available. The SS men continued to wear their uniforms, only the prisoners were given Russian suits.

In 1946 I was taken to Russia with a few other people from the factory. I have to estimate that the Russian systems were the purest Middle Ages.

could be detected for German nuclear research that go beyond what has been known so far. So reported z. B. the news magazine Der Spiegel in its issue 35/1949 (p. 32/33) about a former German air force unit, which turned to the study of nuclear weapon explosions after the war in connection with French scientists, but already had certain experiences that were of greatest interest to the French. This was the Ballistics Institute of the Air War Academy Berlin-Gatow, which was moved to Blankenburg/Thür shortly before the end of the war. and moved to Biberach an der Riss. Head of this institution was Prof. Dr. Scharadin, who worked for the French from August 1, 1945. While in the past it was always said that only the Army Weapons Office in conjunction with the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute carried out German nuclear research, we now know that the Deutsche Reichspost and the SS also worked on this project together with the large corporations. Should the elite German Air Force have stood aside? From our point of view, the connection between Luftwaffe, large corporations, Reichspost and nuclear research should be thoroughly examined.

So, after some training, I was given a new name and brought back to Germany, to Weimar, where we (six people) had our own room in the Russian department of the secret service. We were responsible for getting the Wismut pitchblende from the Ronneburg area etc. to Arnstadt and Ohrdruf. However, we were also responsible for the return transport of the uranium product and the residues. A job that went very well until 1952 and 1954 respectively. From then on, the Soviets had built their own good facilities.

The plant was now only running at 50% power and there were no more SS men in the plant. We became the measure of the GDR assigned. Our new location was a Mß bunker [...].

In addition to further supplying the plant, it was our task to get everything about the AWO area (special object III, object B III, object >Burg<, object fasmim, object >Siegfried<, Reich capital Arnstadt, Polte works, Siemens Schuckert-Werk, Thümag-Werk, Labore Stadtilm, Geraberg, Elgersburg, outsourcing, etc.). Comrade Schörnig was particularly active in this regard from Berlin. But this good comrade was concerned [above all] with people such as B.Dr. Elbracht, Dr. Ritterman, Dr. Klein, Winter, Wallendorf, Börner, Kleingünter, Ansorg, Anschütz, Andres etc. [...]

[...] In addition to our supply tasks, we had to get all the documents that contained the AWO area into our possession [...]. In addition, all documents about the prisoners from the concentration camps (not only in East Germany) were stored with us: prisoner lists, transports, lists of wear and tear, lists of provisions, etc. There are only a few statements that are still available in the various concentration camps about special camp S III. It was a different matter with 'Dora', we had to bring lists there or make lists and make them real.

The dear Gen. Schörnig was always present during this work doing so, my boss always had some difficulties, since one

Schörnig also "loved" him very much in Berlin and with his friends. To this day we do not know what Schörnig's actual assignment was and for which group he worked. In 1958, uranium production at the Gossel plant was discontinued.

We had to supply the plant with spare parts until 1960, after which it was assigned to another area (KOKO [Commercial Coordination, author's note] was then responsible for this. Our task, however, continued to be the inspection of people and the [Research on] people, especially on people who were active in the research council and in the SS von Kammler.

Since I knew many former members, many received a short message from me with their old names.* I also belonged and still belong to the group that did not take the human oath in 1945. We were forgotten that day.

The oath is binding for everyone to this day, or one has to reckon with the end of life even today.

The International Buchenwald Committee, especially the French, put pressure on the prisoners of the special camp S III.** We had the documents and names, but ...

So the idea was born in Berlin to commission a youth brigade with the research assignment S III. The SED district leadership in Erfurt proposed a brigade each at Paul Schäfer, Erfurt, at Chema and at RET Arnstadt. In the youth brigade >IX. World Festival< of the RET Fernmeldewerk Arnstadt the best conditions existed. Were there

* Apparently it is meant to say that certain people received a warning that the MfS was on their trail. ** It seems incomprehensible at first why the French "put pressure" on S III. As will be shown below, however, it was French prisoners who were particularly involved in the project, as shortly before the end of the war they reported in a large French daily newspaper on their work in underground facilities in Thuringia, which led to the creation of what they called a V -4 should serve.

some childhood friends who were interested in history, and also some good comrades. The youth brigade was commissioned, as were the district newspapers in Erfurt, Gera, Suhl and Leipzig. The result was very big. Gen. Schörnig was up in arms about the results in Berlin, he was listened to by some of his Soviet friends, and now we had to report on the results of our youth friends.

We took over the research assignment (research report) from dear Gen. Schörnig* [...] [...] because the results brought too much to light. Above all, names and exact subject areas, which I and we as MfS did not know until then.

But Schörnig was so angry that the youth brigade and some comrades of the RFT had to keep working. A lot of information about objects came to light, but there were no contemporary witnesses for Schörnig, who he needed for his work, especially with some Soviet friends.

1975 was the peak of the work. The Soviets had found a larger underground bunker in Polte 2. Since they absolutely needed this space to set up their own systems, they were dependent on our cooperation. We do not know how Schörnig found out about the matter. He made representations in Weimar and demanded access with us and some friends from the youth brigade. After the feedback with Berlin, the ok was given. With Schörnig, in service uniform, were Gen. Langer, Sievert, Schneider, Finn and Schmidt from the RFT

* In the GDR in the 1960s, a so-called "Research Project S III" was carried out, in the course of which - according to statements by former participants - important eyewitness reports and information about the secret National Socialist project S III could be compiled. According to the information available so far, this research project ended abruptly at the end of the 1960s, with Fritz Schörnig playing a special role here, as he had all the written information (more than 300 pages) collected and brought it to Berlin. The papers in question have since been considered lost.

Arnstadt there. The Soviets showed us crew quarters, an office and rooms with drawing boards, a map table and cupboards with so-called Nazi documents. When we saw the cupboards, we immediately recognized that they were technical documents for rocket construction. We asked the Soviets if we could take the Nazi defeats with us, and they said yes. So, with my two helpers, I carried seven boxes to our car, which we were able to take to the bunker. Then one of the 60 x 60 x 40 centimeter boxes fell in the room and photos of rockets could be seen. Schörnig immediately took the box and the photos, only about five bundles of photos were lying on the floor, four of which we were able to get our hands on. Schörnig immediately disappeared with the box, followed by dear Gen. [...] from the PKK [Party Control Commission] of the SED Berlin. The photos showed the 18 different rockets fired by Polte 2 (package of 18 photos each). We gave one to the Soviets, one of us went to Berlin, [...] and one in my personal possession. We hadn't noticed that Gen. Sievert also had the photos.

We were busy evaluating the documents, with the rocket photos playing no role for us. The main task for us was: securing the documents about the Reich capital Arnstadt from the cellar of the "Löwen" inn in Wechmar, securing technical goods from the Sophienbrunn bunker, uncovering four bunkers near Reinhardsbrunn Castle, where gold from the German Reichsbank was stored, securing of furniture belonging to the An families. and O. in Bittstädt, which belonged to the "Burg" object, securing documents and property in Geschwenda, Gräfenroda, Elgersburg, Manebach, Ilmenau, Ichtershausen, Crawinkel, Espenfeld, Bittstädt, Gossel, Siegelbach, Hohenstein, Georgental, Seebergen and Günthersleben.

Then we received the order to immediately put the rocket photos in

to secure Gräfenroda. Gen. Sievert had shown the photos to a MfS employee in Gräfenroda and also said that Gen. Schörnig had a whole box of them. When we wanted to go to Graefenroda to Gen. Sievert the following day - we had asked his company what his shift was - and we informed the Arnstadt office, they said to us: Gen. Schörnig had been there for four days one thing Sievert on the way.

In Gräfenroda we learned from the mayor that Gen. Hans-Günther Sievert died suddenly the day before. Nevertheless, we went to the Sievert family and pretended to be friends from the FDGB district board, who wanted to express our condolences personally. We found out that Comrade Schörnig had been to Sievert's several times over the past few days, and that a doctor was present on his last visit.

Three weeks later, the photo [...] was reworked by the main department in Berlin, since a photo of a large rocket was needed for Peenemünde. If you are from a DDR Veröf

If you have a comparison photo in the public domain, you can see the following differences: the Wachsenburg is missing, the supply lines are missing, some fastenings are missing on the side arm, etc.

You are in possession of a real photo of a rocket, which is designated as a Czech rocket or as a Skoda rocket and on 12 February 1945 was fired from Polte 2. At the same time, it was the first rocket to be launched with a machine manufactured in the Skoda works under the direction of Dr. Ing. Kammler manufactured fixed propellant was shot down.

[...] Our office was closed in 1976, we received medals and a bonus of 60,000 GDR marks from our big boss in Berlin. But our service continued [...] with 20 working hours a week [...]. We had to work out the so-called "incident" lists. According to our lists, the following died out in the entire area:

56412 prisoners of different nations 378 free workers 67 technician

17 employees

156 SS men

38 SD people.

The Americans killed: 244 prisoners 46 technicians 327 SS men. From the Russians:

848 own prisoners who once worked in the AWO area 231 prisoners 67 SS people 9 SD people. From S [...]: 18 prisoners 26 former Nazi people 18 Hitler Youth, 7 of them in Stadtilm.* We had no figures for the years 1952/53 and 1958.

Seven members of the MfS worked in the [...], about whom there are no documents in Berlin either, since we were directly subordinate. [...]

According to our investigations, there are still 342 depots in Thuringia where there are large deposits, especially in the tunnels near Stutzerbach and in Wechmar. I still want to pay show some depots:

* The figures have been reproduced here without gaps in order to show what dimensions the S-III project may have actually had. A corresponding proof might be difficult if the documents from which the figures emerge are not in normal archives. Nevertheless, all interested researchers are called upon to conduct research in this direction.

Ilmenau —

[.,.], Wechmar -

[...], Schwarzburg

— [...], Günthersleben

- [...], Heldburg- [...],

Molsdorf- [...] and Holzhausen - [...].

The storages of Fritz Reinhardt are in Stutzerbach, Geschwenda, Wechmar and Reinsfeld, the paintings in Gossel, Wölfis, Siegelbach, Arnstadt and Seebergen.

Yeltsin's 1991 statements refer to tunnels 26-31 in the Jonas Valley. The documents for this were sold to a Russian company in 1991.*

[...] Please do not misunderstand this letter, there are two lives in my soul — until 1945 and until 1989, and my age as well [...]«

* The then Russian President Boris Yeltsin surprised German government officials during a visit in 1991 with the information that he now knew where the boxes of the Amber Room were: in a previously unopened bunker below the Ohrdruf military training area. Yeltsin claimed that Soviet intelligence found this out, but it appears the information was provided by someone else who appeared to have concrete leads in the form of documentation. The then Yeltsin announcement was ridiculed by the media because the journalists who reported it could see no reason for Yeltsin's claim. The fact that the Amber Room (along with other art treasures) ended up in Thuringia seems logical given the importance of the "Protection and Trutzgau" planned by the National Socialists. If the last defensive battle of the German leadership against the onrushing Allies takes place from Thuringia or if the establishment of a so-called Fourth Reich is to be pursued from here, then logically all the things that are necessary for the continuation of the fight or .the proclamation of a new empire was necessary. Interestingly, the claim that tunnels 26 to 31 in the Jonas Valley contained (or led to) the amber room boxes corresponds roughly with what the witness Paul Hennig left as a written testament.



Area of tunnels 26 to 31 in the Jonas Valley, which is now buried. Here in the depth of the mountain is the legendary to find amber room?

May think what you want of the anonymous letter reproduced in large excerpts on the preceding pages: the fact is that it includes all the elements of an "exciting story" which - should it have happened in this way - fits exactly into the spectrum of secret service activities (one special group) of the GDR Ministry for State Security. And whoever may have been the author of the letter, he knew exactly what he was talking about, and he did it in short, concise sentences that accurately reflected the most important things. In addition, the letter writer must have been or is a person who was shaped by the GDR system, because she used typical East German vocabulary in her description, which, if you wanted to e.g. B. suspect a West German "forger" would have been rather atypical for this.

As already mentioned, when we first read the letter we thought it was at least partly a forgery. In the meantime, however, we have been taught better, as some of the anonymous's hints could be substantiated during research. Let's just at this point

mention two examples, one of which we will then consider in a little more detail. For one thing, he let us

The authors of the letters know that a solid V-2 was fired from the AWO area on February 12, 1945. We considered this claim to be utopian, because the existence of such a rocket system has never been mentioned in any known history of war or technology. But as will be shown in this book, there are now very clear indications of where this rocket was built. And not only that, a witness sent us a photo of this rocket or one of its segments in another context, so that it can be assumed that the development and production of this special weapon system was documented in pictures. This in turn gives hope for the future that, in addition to statements that will go into more detail, further photo evidence may also appear.

The second example, which we want to deal with in a little more detail, concerns the French prisoners mentioned by the letter writer, who put pressure on the International Buchenwald Committee after the war to clarify the events surrounding S III and possibly bring them to public discussion.

It is important to know that when US troops conquered Thuringia, they liberated numerous concentration and labor camps that also housed French prisoners who were obviously working on certain secret projects. Some of them apparently returned home unharmed immediately after their liberation,

because as early as April 18, 1945 (the timing fits) a report appeared on page 1 of the French daily newspaper Paris-Presse, reporting on extensive underground manufacturing facilities in Thuringia in which these prisoners had worked. It said, among other things: Liberated so quickly by the Allied advance that the Germans could no longer reach them, French prisoners who were working on the secret weapons revealed to us the V 4, Hitler's last dream.

These deportees, who did not see the light of day for many months, worked secretly in a 24 square kilometer underground factory.

Hitler had a dream: the last one. He dreamed of winning the war with a new secret weapon, the V-4. This dream has not come true. The Nazis could not keep this secret take it with you to the grave. And that was because they were careless and let French prisoners work in the factories that experimented with and made the V-4. Today, these prisoners make it possible for the Allies to crack the last secret of the secret weapon, a weapon that was the last hope of the Third Reich.

The French, who have worked underground for many months without seeing the light of day, have been able to provide data on the possibilities and applications of the V-4, which Parispresse is now publishing for the first time.

We knew the V-1 and the V-2. We even knew the V-3, which was supposed to be an improved and larger version of the V-2. We also knew that the Germans intended to rain down a real rain of these missiles on London. But nobody had heard of the V-4, the weapon that would bring Hitler ultimate victory.

This weapon was almost ready. The factories where they are made was made and tested, were just received by the allied troops

pen freed in their rapid advance, and the secrets found are brand new.

They (the factories) are in the Erfurt region and not very far from the eerie Buchenwald camp, which was also liberated by the Allied advance.

Gigantic and amazing subterranean factories lay one next to the other, and also in several storeys one above the other; they spread over an area of 24 square kilometers and were connected by a labyrinthine network of canals and tunnels. In short: a gigantic city under the rocks, in which endless workshops, warehouses, laboratories and casemates lined up under electric lighting.

Two narrow-gauge railways served this underground realm, and these were so well camouflaged that they were never spotted by Allied air forces.

A huge projectile with an absolute accuracy It is here, in the dark, where the best technicians in Germany, under close supervision, prepared the V-4. The V-4? Think of a V-2 that isn't blind and inaccurate, on the contrary, that has an accuracy better than that of the best guns. A huge projectile, 15 to 20 meters long, rocket-propelled like the V-2, but which, unlike this rocket, could be guided from the ground using radio beams, traveling at 6000 km/h at any moment during its movement flight was able to report its position to the control center because it had gyroscopic devices equipped with a TS.F. - the transmitter/antenna were connected; a device that could not have decided the war, but which would have prolonged it without hesitation and caused new and incalculable devastation. And the Allies would have had to overcome other dire difficulties.

But the danger is over now. The V-4 is now sinking without power

and without splendor into the caves, where the crowded Nazis had no time to bring them to light. Only a few months, or maybe weeks, it seems, separated us from the moment when these new monsters would have swooped down on us. Raymond Henry"

One can also imagine without much imagination that the French prisoners who worked on the V-4 in these gigantic underground factories in Thuringia during the war later demanded a reappraisal of what had happened at the time. But instead nothing happened, judging by the full report in the Paris-Presse and a short article in Britain's Daily Mail (also dated 18th April 1999).

April 1945) refrains. In no German publication dealing with the processing of Thuringian history in the Third Reich was there a single line reported on this subject.

No one wrote or spoke about the underground facilities "near Erfurt" where work had been done on Hitler's last miracle weapon and where thousands of prisoners must have toiled under inhumane conditions. Who had an interest in keeping this story under wraps?

The Soviets? Or the GDR government? Apparently, apart from the French prisoners, hardly anyone of whom is still alive, there were people who knew about what was going on.

Why couldn't they speak? Because they belonged to the East German Ministry for State Security?

At this point we could still report on a lot of what that MfS tried to understand what was happening in the AWO area during the To get to the bottom of war and the mystery

to come on track. After studying many hundreds of pages of documents from the Ministry's holdings that were created in this context and, in our opinion, only "scratched" the surface of the subject, it actually seems to be the case: there were many rumors and assumptions in the GDR era, which clearly showed that something special had happened in this Thuringian terrain at the end of the war. But the search for evidence turned out to be difficult, especially since there may have been a certain MfS group that knew how to keep its fellow competitors working in parallel in the secret service away from itself and its results. The number of people in the East German secret service who really knew it was probably small, far fewer than the number of those who were informed about the extent of the S-III project by the SS Security Service (SD) by the end of the war in 1945. But we have no doubt that they existed.

The rumors investigated by the MfS concerned not only the Jonas Valley and "Hitler's last headquarters", which was supposed to be built there, but also the Kienberg area between Luisental and Crawinkel, which certain people described as "completely undermined". was, which is why the persons concerned z. B. asked vacationers to avoid the area for walks.

Another rumor related to the Muna Crawinkel hermetic before the collapse of the Third Reich was sealed off and in which so-called flying guards immediately fired live guns without a call if unknown persons approached the premises. In this case, the MfS tried to find out whether a sealed railway wagon that had been captured by the Americans had actually been standing here at the end of the war. A witness to the events claimed that two German atomic bombs (prototypes)

would have lain, which might later have been thrown at Japanese cities.

But the MfS employees also investigated far more banal things things that e.g. B. Information about the actual propulsion performance. An eyewitness, for example, who had sheltered Dutch miners during the war, said that one of these men once confided in her that they took a small train underground to their place of work and that it took a long time to get to the place of work.

It would take us too far afield to go into detail here (perhaps there will be time later). In any case, one can state that the MfS showed great interest in the area and carried out several campaigns in order to get closer to the heart of the matter. So we spoke to witnesses of a measure that was supposed to take place in the second half of the 1980s and

was planned with military precision. Apparently it was planned to carry out extensive further investigations in the known tunnel areas in the Jonas Valley (and perhaps also elsewhere), which were to run over a longer period of time, which is why all measures were taken to ensure "infrastructural needs" (e.g. food, accommodation, energy and water supply and transmission of TV images via radio directly to Berlin). The effort was considerable, but the result was different than expected: Berlin broke off the company before it had really started, for no apparent reason. In this context, we also learned that from 1987 employees of the MfS were forbidden to do further research on the subject of Jonastal. This order had also come from the highest authority in Berlin. The question remains: What were the highest authorities in the GDR afraid of?

That there were reasons for active research up until then had, we know not only from the above, only here

brief extract from investigations by the MfS, but we also became aware when we received certain documents that gave very detailed information about things that actually shouldn't exist. In these documents it was pointed out that behind the complex of the Jonastal tunnels 21 to 25 (according to the old census) there were further rooms, so a system of corridors and smaller facilities ran deeper into the mountain. According to these documents, there are also clear indications of the existence of an underground connection (corridor, tunnel) between the Arnstadt Eulenberg area and the former Russian garrison in Rudisleben, which was built after the war on the site of Polte 2. Strictly speaking, everything is confirmed that has already come to us from other sources.

In view of these facts, one is amazed today when the responsible authorities claim that there are no other artificial underground structures in the area apart from the well-known Jonastal tunnels. This is quite obviously a misrepresentation involving either ignorance or ignorance

Wanting arises. Rather, Thuringia seems, at least in parts, to be riddled with holes like Swiss cheese.

Germany's way to the »bomb«

Irrespective of the conventional wisdom that the German Reich was not working on a nuclear weapon during World War II, we will try in this chapter to show the path that was followed in order to get hold of the "bomb." We only want to outline this path roughly and, as we would like to state in the introduction, we will not reveal everything that we know at the moment, since part of the information available to us was compiled by other researchers who - in our opinion - the self-publish the results in question and reap the credit (or trouble) for doing so

must.

First, let's look at some basic aspects
draw attention to things related to nuclear weapons.

The fascination of nuclear weapons lies in the fact that with a relatively small amount of "bomb explosive" (usually uranium-235 or plutonium-239) a considerable release of energy and thus an explosive effect can be achieved. The complete fission of one kilogram of uranium-235 or plutonium-239 can generate as much energy as the comparative detonation of a whopping 20,000 tons of TNT. Of course, the production of weapons-grade and thus pure uranium-235 and plutonium-239 is linked to complex and expensive technical processes, which were scientifically and technically completely new territory during the Second World War, so that at the time it was assumed that only a few nations on earth were even in the would be able to develop a nuclear weapons system.

There existed two important isotopes related to uranium - uranium 238 and uranium 235 -, being that for use in a

Nuclear weapon interesting uranium 235 only in a proportion of about 0.7 percent occurs and must therefore be laboriously separated. In the case of plutonium-239, the situation is even more complicated, since this isotope can only be produced artificially: either by breeding it in a reactor (so far the world has been told) or by irradiating it with high amounts of energy, which may be German scientists tried using a betatron. And even if you're in the

In order to be able to produce the isotopes that are of interest for a nuclear weapon, they must be as pure as possible and be present in certain quantities.

There is a simple reason why the focus in the beginning of the production of nuclear weapons was on uranium-235 and plutonium-239: They are the only substances besides uranium-233 that are reasonably stable, so that they can be stored without any appreciable decay, and they can be subjected to a fission process by neutrons of any energy.

Uranium 238, the most common isotope (proportion approx. 99.3 percent), and thorium-232 also appear interesting, but can only be fissioned by high-energy neutrons, not low-energy ones. Therefore, these substances cannot sustain chain reactions.

What is strange in this context, however, and we want to go into this at this point, is that there were German scientists who, at the end of the war, told their American interrogators that the Third Reich might have developed a thorium bomb.

If you hear this claim for the first time, you may feel like the American interrogators of the time: the idea sounds interesting, but the evidence is missing.

You heard about a possible German thorium bomb

first time the scientific leader of the Alsos mission (the Alsos group was assigned to the German nuclear technology), Samuel Goudsmit, the German Dr. Ing. Ernst Nagelstein interrogated.* Although Nagelstein was only vague, Americans took notice when he claimed that Germany had developed a uranium or thorium bomb.

Later, of course, this claim was ridiculed because it was believed that a thorium bomb was not technically feasible. From our point of view, it would be the ideal one

Weapon, because the thorium isotope required for this can be produced more easily than, for example, the isotopes uranium-235 or plutonium-239, not to mention the fact that thorium occurs more frequently in natural deposits than uranium. Even the problem that thorium-232 can only be split by high-energy neutrons is not an obstacle:

"Without uranium, chain reactions are impossible. But with a certain, not too small, quantity of uranium to start with, and with correspondingly large quantities of thorium, a chain reaction can be set in motion, from which a material can be obtained which is suitable both as an explosive for atomic bombs and for maintaining other chain reactions can be used."

This information, which needs no further explanation, was announced in the Report on the International Control of Atomic Energy published in Washington on March 16, 1946.**

* Document dated 2/11/44: Interrogation of Dr. Ernest Nagelstein (Collection "Secret Documents on the German Atomic Program 1938-1945"), Deutsches Museum Munich.

** See also: Hans Thirring: The history of the atomic bomb, »New Austria« Zeitungs- und Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Vienna 1946, p. 138.

Thirring's book contains some remarkable information that reveals a level of knowledge that is astounding, given that in 1946 not all information on nuclear weapons was available.

In addition, we think we found a way to use the isotope thorium-232 for chain reactions. In our research, which has been going on for years

we repeatedly came across the so-called »klystron tube«, which had been developed by the aeronautical radio research institute in Oberpfaffenhofen (FFO) in connection with new air defense systems. However, we later found evidence that "klystron transmitters" were built into certain particle accelerators built after the war. Interestingly, the klystrons were one of the technological targets in which the Allies became keenly interested at the end of the war and immediately thereafter, especially since the SS made a fuss about them.

Through a US fellow researcher we received 2003 the information that Israel has been using klystrons since 1971 to initiate nuclear reactions in nuclear weapons.** In this context we ask ourselves whether Germany developed klystron tubes in the Second World War to initiate, accelerate and/or nuclear processes as well. or to control? If so, would such a system also have allowed the use of thorium-232 (along with some percentage of uranium-235) in a German nuclear weapon?

* Klystron: special electron tube used to generate and amplify microwaves by accelerating and decelerating a beam of electrons in a radio frequency field, forming successive "bunches" of electrons. K. are used as amplifier tubes for television stations and as high-frequency amplifiers in research ** »Israels >Use< Of Its Nuclear Weapons Against US«, www.rense.com, 30.

September 2003. The klystron obviously has another function. The source states verbatim: "In 1971, Israel began purchasing krytrons [klystrons], ultra high-speed electronic switching tubes that are >dual-use<, have both industrial and nuclear weapons applications as detonators."

Of course, it's all just speculation. But we have always maintained that German nuclear weapons development differed from American development in that a) the search was for a different, more efficient process, and b) class versus quantity. (Although we now know that Germany was working on different systems, one of which may have been similar to the American one, we still believe that the Germans were generally looking for ways to develop a nuclear weapon adapted to their own economic and scientific conditions, which, for reasons of cost - and for reasons of time, should allow the greatest possible conversion of the "atomic explosive" used, since experience has shown that it could only be produced with great difficulty.)

So back to the basics of a nuclear weapon. In all available representations one finds reference to the critical mass, without which it is impossible to trigger a chain reaction. If you look at the corresponding data in specialist works and dictionaries, this critical mass is in the kilogram range for both uranium-235 and plutonium-239. As we have shown earlier, all sorts of technical refinements can reduce the amount of material capable of a chain reaction, sometimes considerably, but the general opinion is that the corresponding processes were only developed long after the war and that the We claimed that the ignition and detonation of a 100-gram atomic bomb at the Ohrdruf military training area on March 4, 1945 was therefore technically impossible.

As a rule, two basic methods have been described in the literature so far, how a nuclear explosion can be generated, ie how a subcritical system can be quickly transformed into a supercritical one. In the first

method, two or more pieces of fissile material, each smaller than the critical mass, are brought together very rapidly to form a single piece, which then exceeds the critical mass. This can be achieved by a type of gun barrel device, in which an explosive is used to transfer a subcritical piece of fissile material from the breech end of the gun to another

to shoot subcritical piece that is installed at the muzzle end. This method was used in the American U 235 nuclear weapon that fell on Hiroshima.

The second method, which is much more interesting for us because it is more effective, makes use of the fact that a subcritical quantity of a suitable isotope of uranium or plutonium can become critical or supercritical through very strong compression (of the order of a million atmospheres). This is because by densifying the fissile material, ie increasing its density, the production of neutrons by fission is increased in proportion to the neutron loss by escape. A self-sustaining chain reaction may then become possible at the same mass which, when unpressurized, was subcritical.

In a nuclear weapon that explodes by nuclear fission, the pressure can be achieved by a spherical arrangement of specially shaped pieces of ordinary explosive. In a cavity at the center of this system is a subcritical sphere of fissile material. When the explosive is detonated by a number of detonators on the outside, an inward implosion wave is created.

When this wave reaches the uranium or plutonium sphere, it causes the latter to be compressed. The ratio of the surface area to the volume of these

The compressed mass is then such that the mass becomes supercritical. The addition of neutrons from a suitable source can now start a chain reaction leading to an explosion.

As already written, this method is the more interesting for us because it is viable and safe. It certainly takes a long time to develop it, but if the bomb can be mass-produced, this ultimately means savings in uranium-235 or plutonium-239, the bomb material. We also think that German engineers and scientists resorted to this method because they could fall back on experience in explosives technology as well as on investigations with so-called super compression bombs (M or molecular bombs).

the

the

To this day, historians and numerous physicists answer the question of whether Germany's scientists in World War II were able to develop a nuclear weapon, particularly a small nuclear weapon that we postulated, with a »no«. When studying the relevant technical literature, however, we noticed something: if a small or small nuclear weapon was initially the goal of German scientific endeavors, then some fundamental physical conditions had to be taken into account for its realization. It is known, for example, that chain reactions result in neutron losses through absorption and diffusion, which are particularly high in the case of nuclear weapons of low explosive power. This means that this fact is taken into account when constructing (small)

atomic weapons must take into

account: »The neutron losses occurring through diffusion

be significantly reduced by designing the shell of the fission weapon as a neutron reflector. Such a reflector throws

part of the neutrons escaping from the reaction zone
back into this and therefore leads to a decisive one

Reduction of the critical mass of the fissile system and thus a higher utilization of the nuclear charge.

In detail, the effectiveness of a neutron detector depends on the material used and its thickness. [...]

The use of neutron reflectors in nuclear weapons with low detonation strength is particularly important because otherwise the neutron losses are very high here.

Natural uranium, steel, beryllium, beryllium oxides, graphite and mixtures thereof are particularly suitable as neutron reflectors for nuclear fission weapons [...]«*

What is strange is that two of the materials specified here, namely beryllium and beryllium oxide, were produced by the important German company DEGUSSA during World War II. Coincidence? We think no! In this connection we left in our book Hitler and the »Bomb«** in the year

already know the following in 2002:

"To this day, certain experts claim that Germany was not in a position to start producing atomic bombs simply because it had neither the necessary raw materials nor the means of refining them. In the face of such claims, we feel like we are at Grimm's Fairy Tale Hour, since these claims are completely unfounded.

In their 1999 book From Jachymow to Haigerloch, two scientists found out who supplied the basic material for the later manufacture of a nuclear weapon in the Third Reich. the

* M. Hoffmann: Nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon protection, military publishing house of the GDR, 3rd revised. Edition, Berlin 1984, p. 63.

** Edgar Mayer & Thomas Mehner: Hitler and the "Bomb", Kopp Verlag, Rottenburg 2002, pp. 52-55.

Path of the uranium for the bomb* described. The Leipzig medical historian Karl-Heinz Karbe and the occupational physician Gine Elsner not only came across Frankfurt/M. and Oranienburg (location of the DEGUSSA and Auer-Werke) as important stations for the further processing of the carcinogenic uranium ore extracted in Jachymov (formerly Joachimsthal), but also in the archive of the Frankfurt group to a number of interesting documents which show that DEGUSSA produced the uranium metal required in the Third Reich, after taking over the majority of shares in the Frankfurt AuerGesellschaft, which was responsible for isotope separation, in 1933. Far larger quantities were produced than was previously willing to admit.

But not only that, DEGUSSA also produced high-purity beryllium, which is used in nuclear research, among other things. During the war, Japan ordered 2.5 tons of this metal from Germany, although to this day it is allegedly not clear what this metal was intended for.

While the DEGUSSA plant in Frankfurt/M. was the subject of detailed analysis by Allied technology experts at the end of the war, the Auer works in Oranienburg were destroyed in a massive air raid, in order, it is said, to prevent the Russians from taking hold of them. The aim, so the story goes, was to prevent the Russians from getting hold of any materials which had played a role in the German reactor project and which would then have been available to the Russians in the zone they claimed.

However, if you look at the effort that went into destroying the Auer works, you have to ask yourself whether it wasn't more about getting one for the German atomic bomb project

* Gine Eisner and Karl-Heinz Karbe: From Jachymov to Haigerloch. The path of the uranium for the bomb, at the same time a history of the Joachimsthaler lung cancer, VSA-Verlag, Hamburg 1999.

to "atomize" an important manufacturing facility to such an extent that the Russians were then unable to find anything useful.

After all, the Auer works in Oranienburg were attacked by more than 600 American B-17 bombers, which dropped over 1,800 tons (!) of explosives. A newspaper report from the Chicago Daily Tribune of August 8, 1945, [...] stated that the destruction was "complete and absolute." All because of a >few< kilograms of uranium metal? No, the report says that work was being done here on the German atomic bomb (rather on the basic materials for it), which is why the work, according to our logical conclusion, had to be reduced to rubble so that the technological race with the Russians could be so little to leave from possible. A clear indication of this assertion is also the fact that the bombing was carried out using time-delay bombs with delays of 1, 2, 6 and 12 seconds, which — as is well known — made subsequent clean-up work extremely difficult. So the Americans had from the front

planned not only to destroy what was produced at Auer, but also to make it permanently inaccessible if possible. «

No matter how one classifies the beryllium (oxide) production of the DEGUSSA company, the fact is that materials were manufactured here that were of great interest in connection with the construction of a small nuclear bomb!

In an earlier presentation* we also showed that the idea that nuclear weapons must always cause great devastation when they are detonated is erroneous. Both Russians and Americans were looking for decades ago

* Edgar Mayer & Thomas Mehner: The atomic bomb and the Third Reich. The secret of the triangle Arnstadt-Wechmar-Ohrdruf, Kopp Verlag, Rottenburg 2002, pp. 251-268.

viable solutions to develop so-called sub-caliber weapons for the battlefield, which allowed targeted, tactical strikes. At the end of the 1950s, the American military tested such small and extremely small nuclear explosive devices as part of the "Hardtack I" and "Hardtack II" series of tests, and it was shown that detonation strengths could be achieved that were only 0.0002 kilotons of TNT (i.e. 200 kilograms of TNT equivalent). This is the hundred thousandth part of the explosive power released by the Hiroshima bomb, which is generally given as 20 kilotons! Despite these attempts, to which we referred as sources, numerous critics repeatedly claimed that such small weapons could not exist!

We don't ask to be believed. But a look at the numerous technical literature shows quite clearly that the existence of the smallest atomic explosive device is no longer a secret. For example, it says in a standard work* that was published 20 years ago:

»According to American data, for example, nuclear charges and detonation strengths of only 0.001 kt, 0.006 kt and 0.036 kt were tested in a test series in the fall of 1957. [...]

So far there have only been unofficial reports on the use of new fission collisions with a critical mass far below that of the Pu-239 for the production of nuclear weapons with extremely low detonation strengths. Accordingly, for these purposes z. B. Californium are suitable, namely the isotopes Cf-249 and Cf-251.

Without reference to a specific nuclide, the critical mass is given here as only 1.5 g. Taking this value as a basis, this would mean that with a maximum assumed

* M. Hoffmann: Nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon protection, military publishing house of the GDR, 3rd revision. Edition, Berlin 1984, p.65.

An efficiency of 20% and a minimum of only 0.1% detonation strengths in the range of 0.06 to 0.00003 kt could be achieved. «

This brief quote alone should make it clear that the public knows little, if not nothing, about nuclear weapons! In the decades after World War II, the phantom of big, dirty, all-destructive, widespread-contaminating nuclear weapons was deliberately staged to create public fear.

From a military point of view, however, large nuclear and hydrogen bombs are of no interest unless you want continental or planetary overkill. As long as a conflict is only regional in character, large systems cannot be used, but smaller and smallest nuclear weapons can be used, with which one can selectively eliminate advancing tank or infantry units, command bunkers and the like. In the US, these small nuclear weapons are known as "mini nukes," and if you have the time and leisure, you can enter this term in an Internet search engine to see what information there is on the World Wide Web about this.

The impression created in connection with "mini nukes" by the US government in particular, that these systems with low explosive power still have to be developed, is nonsense, however, since corresponding experience from the 1950s is already available, which we have already discussed in detail in our book *The atomic bomb and the Third Reich* had reported.

A weapon resulting directly from these attempts was War the XW-54 "Davy Crocket" built in the late 1950s/early 1960s, whose warhead weighed only 16 kilograms. There is no information about the type and amount of nuclear explosives in it if you



the XW-54 "Davy Crocket". The nuclear warhead of this missile weighs 16 kilograms and will attack this target with a "Comparisons between the mass of the nuclear charge and the target miles away.

1:100." *

Concretely, this would mean that the XW-54 "Davy Crocket" contains 160 grams of nuclear explosives if the warhead weighs 16 kilograms.

Of course it is conceivable that this weapon also works according to another principle, possibly based on what German scientists developed at the end of the war and to which we shall turn later. Irrespective of this, however, it is certain that weapon systems already existed at the end of the 1950s in which the smallest amounts of fissile material could be ignited - including amounts of charge that are generally considered to be subcritical!

We also want to talk about the effects of an exploding "Davy Crocket" know. A test with a

once by desinfor
mative information, after
which several
kilograms, ranked
weapon-able
material in it and
be brought. This is of
course unbelievable, because at
least for nuclear fission
weapons there is a golden
rule, which of this applies to
weapon systems with a
mass of a nuclear fission
weapon show that these
are in a ratio of approximately

* M. Hoffmann: Nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon protection, military publishing house of the GDR-3. revised Edition, Berlin 1984, p. 63.

Such a bomb, which was somewhat more powerful than the original development, was realized on July 17, 1962 in the form of the "Little Feller 1" experiment. The detonation strength of the warhead was 0.018 kilotons, which corresponds to 18 tons of TNT equivalent. That's roughly one-thousandth the strength of the Hiroshima atomic bomb. The following warhead and effect data have been released for »Little Feller 1«:*

Warhead weight: 16 kilograms.

Projectile flight distance: 2800 meters.

Fatal burns from heat released up to about 90

meters from the center of the explosion.

100 percent lethal instantaneous nuclear radiation at a distance of up to 300 meters from the center of the explosion, 50 percent lethal up to 400 meters. Beyond that, the probability of death is less than 20 percent.

Residual Nuclear Radiation: After 26 minutes, reaches a level that allows soldiers and vehicles to advance into the area affected by the weapon's detonation.

At a distance of 150 meters from the epicenter, the pressure wave reaches a strength that has a 50 percent chance of killing people there. In 300 meters

Away from the center of the explosion, the speed of the shock wave is 150 to 170 km/h, beyond that the strength of the shock wave decreases rapidly.

So, as you can see, the effects of a weapon are dated
Type "Davy Crocket" minimal compared to what

* www.guntruck.com (as of late 2002). Some of the specified values are also in M. Hoffmann: nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon protection, military publishing house of the GDR, 3rd revised. Edition, Berlin 1984, pp. 189-192 ff.

the atomic weapons dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki left their mark of terror and devastation.

Of course, it's not just US scientists and military personnel such weapon effects tested. Similar tests were also carried out on the Soviet side, although these were not later announced to the public. The data obtained flowed into documents used by the Warsaw Pact military for internal use. So suits us z. For example, there is an evaluation of the nuclear radiation situation* from 1989, which was used by the National People's Army (NVA) of the GDR. This lists the expected effects of a wide variety of nuclear weapons, starting with small bombs (0.01 kilotons) and ending with large ones (10,000 kilotons).

Table 27 of this overview contains dimensions, rates of rise and heights of rise of the detonation clouds for the most varied detonation strengths of nuclear weapons. From the From published data it is easy to see that an atomic bomb of 0.01 kilotons does not cause a large area or space effect, since, for example, the detonation cloud alone needs 9.5 minutes to rise to a maximum height of 900 meters, in which case it then covers an area of 400 x 200 meters horizontal or vertical extent.** These values document that a small nuclear weapon,

* Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, Ministry of National Defence: K 053/3/002, evaluation of the nuclear radiation situation, 1989. Anyone interested in further details on the effects of nuclear weapons of all kinds is also referred to the following publications: Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic Republic, Ministry of National Defense: K 053/3/006, evaluation of the destructive effect of neutron nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons of small and very small detonation strengths, 1984, and National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic: K 053/3/003, tables for the evaluation of the destructive effect of nuclear weapon detonations, 1976.

** Ibid., p. 194.

Tabelle 27 Ausmaße, Steiggeschwindigkeit und Steighöhe der Detonationenwolke

Detonations- stärke (kt)	Größte Steighöhe (km)	Durchmesser der Detona- tionswolke bei größter Steighöhe (km)		Zeit bis zum Erreichen der größten Steighöhe (min)
		horizontal	vertikal	
0,01	0,9	0,4	0,2	9,5
0,02	1,1	0,5	0,3	9,5
0,03	1,2	0,5	0,3	9,5
0,05	1,4	0,6	0,3	9,5
0,1	1,8	0,8	0,5	9,5
0,2	2,2	0,9	0,5	9,5
0,5	2,5	1,0	0,6	9,5
0,5	2,9	1,3	0,7	9,5
1	4	2	1,2	9
2	4,5	2,5	1,4	9
3	5	3	1,5	9
5	6	3,5	1,6	9
10	7	4,5	2	9
20	8	5,5	3	9
30	9	6	3,7	9
50	10	7	4	9
100	12	9	5	9
200	14	12	6	8,3
300	15	13	7	8
500	17	16	8	7,5
1000	19	20	10	6,8
2000	22	25	12	6,1
3000	24	30	13	5,8
5000	27	34	15	5,2
10000	31	43	19	4,6

Anmerkungen:

a) Die tabellenwerte gelten für

- Erddetonationen und Detonationen an Wasserhindernissen,
- unterirdische Detonationen in einer Tiefe $< 1,5 \text{ m} \cdot t^{-1/3,4}$,
- Luftdetonationen in einer Höhe $< 4 \text{ m} \cdot t^{-1/3}$.

b) Zum Bestimmen der Steighöhe der Detonationenwolke einer Luftdetonation $\leq 4 \text{ m} \cdot t^{-1/3}$ ist zu den in der Tabelle angegebenen Werten die Detonationshöhe zu addieren.

c) Nach den Angaben über die Ausmaße der Detonationenwolke kann annähernd die Detonationsstärke bestimmt werden.

d) Zur Bestimmung des mittleren Windes sind die Detonationsstärken der Höhenschichten entsprechend Tabelle 1 zuzuordnen.

Relationship between the detonation strength of a nuclear weapon and the parameters of the resulting detonation cloud (source: Council of Ministers of the GDR, Ministry for National Defence: K 053/3/002, evaluation of the nuclear radiation situation, 1989, p. 194). Sub-caliber nuclear weapons differ in their area and Spatial effect very clear from Hiroshima class bombs (20 kilotons).

whose detonation strength was still less than 0.01 kilotons could have been ignited in the area of the triangle at the military training area in Ohrdruf.*

Let us now come to the path that German scientists took, in our view, to develop a nuclear weapon. In earlier accounts we had repeatedly suspected that a procedure which we loosely called the "third way" might possibly be used. In other words, the "bomb" worked according to a (slightly) different principle than the weapons that were later used by the Russians and Americans, but the basis here should also - in the broadest sense of the word - be that

implosion process that compressed the "atomic explosive".

With regard to the statements that follow, we must add that they apply to the weapon that was tested in Thuringia. This limitation is necessary because, based on further information, we assume that research teams working on a nuclear weapon, which we have not dealt with here, were also successful. It can be assumed that these weapons have other functional mechanisms that are not the subject of our considerations here.

Of particular interest is the fact that the Ent
development path of the "Thuringian bomb" (we want to follow it

* The numerical values presented here increase the credibility of the testimonies that speak of a miracle weapon or nuclear test. Irrespective of this, the exact location of the detonation of the small arms in the triangle at the Ohrdruf military training area was indicated on a map available to us.

"Coincidentally" there is a crater at the specified point in nature, which also has the typical shape and structure that one can expect from a smaller A explosion. (On the problem of crater formation, see: M. Hoffmann: Nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon protection, military publishing house of the GDR, 3rd revised edition, Berlin 1984, pp. 107-111.)

what they call their test area) in the published (technical) literature, if you know what you are looking for, at least roughly. The picture results from numerous individual building blocks, whereby it remains strange that these individual building blocks are often known, but never in the exact

Position to each other have been considered. Otherwise you would have many years earlier could count on the five fingers of one hand what German nuclear physicists were planning - above all Dr. Kurt Diebner, who not only played an important role in the construction of the "bomb" in numerous testimonies presented by us.

We want to outline how Kurt Diebner became the "father of the German atomic bomb," while emphasizing that this is our view of things.

For reasons of space alone, we will not go into details about who contributed to the development work, when, under what circumstances, and what problems had to be solved. Sooner or later, other researchers and investigators who are also working on the topic of the German nuclear weapon will present the complex connections.*

Some events that are important in this context can be clarified almost completely, while others can only be partially understood. A lot has to do with the nature of the matter: there are not enough testimonies, documents or even "found finds" for everything. And even if the existence of a German nuclear weapon, which some would like to define only as a test body or prototype, should become provable, much else remains in the dark of history. We believe

* We can put it this way with a clear conscience because we worked together with the relevant people for a while, even if or precisely because there were different points of view on many aspects.

even that the German atomic bomb is only the tip of an iceberg that no one has wanted to see until now. Under the top there are probably other wonder weapon and technology developments, not to mention the more or less well-known development teams and locations.

The first person who could have tracked down the German atomic bomb was the British David Irving, who wrote a book on German atomic research in the 1960s. Diebner at the Kummersdorf shooting range, the research center of the Army Weapons Office (HWA) for explosives, started with completely new experiments to generate energy on the basis of nuclear processes: A small group started work in the field of thermonuclear fusion!

'In retrospect it is clear that their efforts were doomed to failure, but since details of this work have never been published it is worth describing the two sets of experiments. All that survives of these experiments at Kummersdorf-Gottow—captured by the Russians toward the end of the war—is a six-page record in the Alsos collection of German documents now housed in Oak Ridge, Tennessee is; The title of the report reads: "Experiments on the Initiation of Nuclear Reactions by the Effect of Explosive Substances" by W. Herrmann, G. Hartwig, H Rackwitz, Gottow, and W. Trinks and H. Schaub from the Army Ordnance Office. Diebner himself wrote just before his death in

1964 a short report on the experiments. «**

The idea behind it all was to initiate core or Chain reactions the swath speed at the

* David Irving: The dream of the German atomic bomb. Sigbert Mohn Verlag, Gütersloh 1967.

** Ibid., pp. 221-222.

Use detonation of explosives. Although this idea was considered technically impossible - the necessary pressures and temperatures amounted to millions of degrees Celsius and millions of atmospheres - attempts were made to be able to make at least a basic statement.

»The first attempts were made by three scientists from Dr.

Diebner's group and by Dr. Trinks undertaken by the Army Weapons Office; for this purpose, cylindrical TNT explosive devices of various diameters and heights of 8 to 10 cm were used. In the

A small cone of heavy paraffin was used as a deuterium carrier in the center of the base of each cylinder. A silver indicator was placed under the cone to indicate any resulting radioactivity. During the first two blasts, the steel base beneath the cylinders was shattered and "no significant remains of the silver foils underneath were found."

On the next attempt, the silver indicators

better protected and larger fragments found after detonation; but they showed no radioactivity.«* So the desired result did not

materialize. But Diebner did not give up. At the end of 1942, the German scientist

G. Guderley published an article entitled "Strong spherical and cylindrical shock waves near the center of the sphere and the cylinder axis" in the "Zeitschrift für Luftfahrtforschung". Using this method it was possible to generate high temperatures. After evaluating this and other articles and his own calculations, Trinks, with whom Diebner worked hand in hand, came to the conclusion that it was possible at a temperature of four million degrees Celsius and a pressure of 250 million

Atmospheres to produce fusion processes.

* David Irving: The dream of the German atomic bomb. Sigbert Mohn Verlag, Gütersloh 1967, pp. 221-222.

Further calculations convinced him that these values in a bomb from one to one and a half meters diameter could be achieved. David Irving reported the following: 'He and his assistant, Dr. Sachsse, Diebner's brother-in-law, prepared a simple experiment to test this theory show radioactivity caused by some fusions. A quantity of ordinary explosives was packed around the hollow sphere.'^{*} This depiction was not entirely accurate. Diebner had already

1962 stated in a professional article:

»The details and results of the test were kept secret during the war: contained a silver hollow sphere with a diameter of 50 mm and a wall thickness of 2 mm

Deuterium compressed by a shaped charge. A hollow ball with a diameter of 20 cm served as explosive device. In order to ensure concentrated ignition, the bullet was detonated by several detonators (lead ignition by detonating fuse). The silver was examined for any activity that [...] could not be found, among other things because of the small size of the arrangement. «^{**} The theoretical considerations behind this test arrangement were as follows: »The explosives were switched on different points of the outer

Surface ignited simultaneously. The silver liquefied under

^{*} David Irving: The dream of the German atomic bomb. Sigbert Mohn Verlag, Gütersloh 1967, p. 223.

^{**} Kurt Diebner: "Fusion processes using convergent shock waves - some older and more recent experiments and considerations" in: Nuclear technology, isotope technology and - chemistry. Magazine for engineers of all disciplines, March 1962, p. 90.

under the intense pressure and converged towards the center at fantastic speed — about 2500 seconds meters. As the layer of liquid silver grew thicker as the radius of the hollow sphere decreased, the inner surface actually accelerated faster than the outer, eventually traveling at incredible speeds and converging over a tiny ball of compressed heavy hydrogen, which in the meantime had attained very high density and temperature. This system could be viewed as collecting or 'focusing' almost all of the energy contained in the large mass of conventional explosives onto the tiny mass of heavy hydrogen at the centre: for a short period of time the heavy hydrogen was among approximately the imprisoned under the same conditions as in the center of the sun, unable to escape because of the inertia of the molten silver.'*

Although several of these experiments were carried out, the measurements did not give positive results: no radioactivity was produced. David Irving and others after him therefore concluded that these attempts to produce fusion reactions failed. But did they really?

The principle pursued by thieves, trunks and those working with them appeared to be quite promising. What could have been achieved if e.g. B. the conventional explosive used for the experiments had been replaced by a high-performance explosive? And what would have been possible if the silver bullet had been replaced with another metal? Or, or, or? It can be documented that Diebner had numerous other possibilities in mind with regard to the above-mentioned procedure, because in

* David Irving: The dream of the German atomic bomb. Sigbert Mohn Verlag, Gütersloh 1967, pp. 223-224.

In an article that appeared in March 1962 in the journal *Kerntechnik**, he suggested several possibilities. Of course, Diebner was clever enough not to reveal what he really knew, because that could have gotten him into the greatest difficulties almost 20 years after the war (the experiment of March 4, 1945 in Thuringia had claimed several hundred lives; Diebner would have been held responsible for this with a high degree of probability if the facts had been disclosed.)

Let us use an example to illustrate what would have been possible if Diebner had modified the experimental setup a little: You replace the hollow silver sphere with one made of plutonium, whereby the amount of plutonium used should be just below critical, and fill it with a few grams a mixture of deuterium and tritium, the model of a tritium-enhanced nuclear weapon is obtained. This kind of "bomb"

is characterized by a high explosive force, is operationally and functionally reliable and small in its dimensions. When the plutonium hollow sphere implodes, a supercritical mass is created, so that a chain reaction begins as a result. Incredible temperatures of more than 20 million degrees Celsius (!) occur in the tritium, which in turn leads to a thermonuclear fusion process taking place in the tritium, which in turn affects the plutonium and intensifies the nuclear fission process.** Considering the overall effect of a

* Kurt Diebner: "Fusion processes using convergent shock waves - some older and more recent experiments and considerations" in: nuclear technology, isotope technology and - chemistry. Journal for engineers of all disciplines, March 1962, pp. 89-93.

** Andre Gsponer & Jean-Pierre Hurni: Fourth Generation Nuclear Weapons. The Physical Principles of Thermonuclear Explosives, Inertial Confinement Fusion, and the Quest of Fourth Generation Weapons, Darmstadt 2001, p. 7 ff.

such a system, one can speak of a "fission-fusion bomb" (nuclear fission/ nuclear fusion bomb).

We believe that Diebner and his team have continued to work in exactly this direction. In the article in the journal *Kerntechnik*, Diebner not only let it be known that the first tests he mentioned delivered the result that the use of ordinary explosives was probably too inefficient (the test arrangement should have had a sphere radius of ten meters to achieve the set goal), but also immediately revealed a solution:

"Because of the required large amounts of conventional explosives with their relatively low specific energy, it was thought of circumventing this difficulty by using nuclear explosives based on nuclear fission reactions in the form of shaped charges." [Emphasis added by d. author]

In experiments of this kind, strangely enough, they also come small quantities of nuclear fission material, which were mentioned again and again in the witness reports (100 to 180 g) and which are considered unbelievable. What is meant by this is the mass of the hollow spheres (with a diameter of 5.0 centimeters and a wall thickness of one or two

millimetres), which must consist of a material suitable for nuclear fission and are as follows:

Mass of the hollow sphere: 50 mm

Wall thickness of the hollow sphere: 2 mm

Mass of the hollow sphere when using uranium 235: 274.75 g

Mass of the hollow sphere when using uranium 239: 310 g

Mass of the hollow sphere when using radium: 86.35 g

If the wall thickness is reduced to one millimeter, the quantity used also decreases:

Mass of the hollow sphere: 50 mm

Wall thickness of the hollow sphere: 1 mm

Mass of the hollow sphere when using thorium: 92 g

Mass of the hollow sphere when using uranium 235: 137.75 g

Mass of the hollow sphere using plutonium: 155 g*

Are these values coincidental as far as their relation to the testimonies about the 100 g charge of the mini nuclear weapon detonated on March 4, 1945 at the military training area in Ohrdruf are concerned?

Or are the statements of the witnesses based on the results of the process that Diebner and his colleagues used to build a tritium-enhanced atomic bomb?

In any case, it is extremely strange that the few available German data on the development of a nuclear weapon are always in the gram range when it comes to the amount of enriched material to be detonated or even the critical mass, while in American and Russian accounts — the as The basis for the numerous publications that are said to reflect the secure knowledge of nuclear weapons today - with a few exceptions of kilogram charges of nuclear material in the form of uranium-235 or plutonium-239. The whole thing seems extremely strange because there is obviously an insoluble contradiction here.

We want to give two examples for the German gram specifications. The first "curious" figure came from the Viennese physics professor Lachner, whose report we published in our first book. Lachner wrote:

"In the first place, Lachner's atomic bomb design was merely mere a way out of the difficulty, since at that time hardly the

* »Preparatory work on the core processes process«, June 12, 2004. We would like to thank Mr. Bohn from Mühlberg for the calculations he made, which were based on Diebner's article in nuclear technology.

order of magnitude of the critical mass was known (ie, for example, one cannot say whether the value is 101 or even about 104 grams).

For example, if you have 1000 uranium particles of 10 grams each in the thin spherical shell, then ignition will occur with certainty if the critical mass is only within the range of 102 to 104 grams lies. As it turned out later, it is actually closer to the lower limit of this range.«* Lachner, who was an expert, claims in all seriousness that the critical mass of the uranium isotope 235, which was the material in question for an atomic bomb, should have been only about 102 grams. How is that possible?

Another, albeit not so clear, reference to Gram data appears in connection with a document that we have already mentioned in our book *Hitler and the Bomb* (p. 21 ff.). Strictly speaking, it is an accompanying document of the Führer Order No. 219 of September 30, 1944, a so-called accountability report. In his book *Heisenberg and the Nazi Atomic Bomb Project* (University of California Press, 1998), which was also published in German in 2001, the US American history professor Paul Lawrence Rose referred to this Führer's order and the accountability report, the latter on the occasion of a "conference of German knowledge-* Edgar Mayer & Thomas Mehner: *The secret of the German atomic bomb*. won

Hitler's scientists the nuclear race?, Kopp Verlag, Rottenburg 2001, p. 79 ff.

** Paul Lawrence Rose: *Heisenberg and the Nazi atomic bomb project*, Pendo, Zurich/Munich 2001.

*** Ibid., pp. 226-227. Rose quotes the introductory text as follows: »Since according to Command FHQU 219/44 v. On September 30th, 1944 the construction of the uranium bomb had to be accelerated, we gave up working with small models in the order of magnitude of a few milligrams, but based the building and construction of the uranium bomb essentially on the existing ones

Research results and (continued on p. 216)

schaftler, October 1944« was created. It talks about the development and construction of an atomic bomb, the exact construction plans of which probably go back to the research institute of the Reichspost. There is no clear proof of authorship, but Rose believes that there is strong evidence that the Reichspost and Manfred von Ardenne are behind this document. We are not surprised if you know about the testimonies that we have published in recent years and that explicitly speak of a major role played by the German Reichspost and Manfred von Ardenne in connection with the construction of the German atomic bomb.

Reading Rose's comments as a whole, it is striking that he tries to explain away this embarrassing document and downplay the matter, because what shouldn't be can't be. So he tries to prove that the Germans knew neither about the critical mass of nuclear charges nor about assembly times, because this information is missing in the "Construction and Execution Report" he quotes below: "Construction and Execution Report: The The most difficult question, after clarifying the material used, was how high the critical amount is for actinuran and plutonium. As already mentioned, this could only be predicted mathematically and not experimentally, since there was a risk of an explosion that could not be shielded [...].

The critical moment of weight for chemically pure _____ . the
 Projectile charge lies in a jacket of average tungsten-lead mixture ... _____
 and is at the barrel length of _____

theoretical speculations, which, however, as we already have the proof today, were correct ...«. The remark that "the construction of the uranium bomb had to be accelerated" is remarkable. After all, you can only push something that is already being developed...

mm caliber fired into the target charge at a V_0 m/sec.

The hit charge (target charge) at Pu is the weight quantity _____ from g in the form of a sphere.« (p. 31 f.)*

Even if the most important information is missing, it can be seen that those who wrote the annual report must have known what they were providing information about. Apart from the fact that the »Reichspost« bomb, which is described here, worked according to a method different from that of Diebner (oddly according to the principle used in the Hiroshima uranium-235 bomb!), two hints are given in these few sentences are of interest to us: Once, a critical

Weight moment of »chemically pure _____« is spoken, on the other hand the hit charge of spherical plutonium (Pu) is given in grams. How does that fit together when all textbooks say that the critical mass of plutonium (239) is in the kilogram range?!

The solution may be closer than you think. We stumbled upon this a while back when we received a tip from a source we don't want to name at this time. According to this source, the critical mass of uranium-235 - and also plutonium-239 - is known to depend on its

chemical purity. In concrete terms, this means that 100% pure uranium-235 has a critical mass of only 58 grams

having! As soon as contamination occurs, e.g. B. in the form of uranium 238, the critical mass increases. The question now is whether the German scientists had a process at their disposal to produce the isotopes they were interested in in extremely pure form, i.e. to come as close as possible to the ideal of 100% purity?! (Lachner's specification of the 102 grams of critical mass certainly indicates this.)

* Paul Lawrence Rose: Heisenberg and the Nazi atomic bomb project, Pendo, Zurich/Munich 2001, p. 231.

Undoubtedly, such a process would have been very expensive and complicated, but in the end it might have resulted in savings because far less nuclear explosive had to be produced to build a nuclear weapon! At the same time, such a procedure would help clarify the contradictions in the data for the amount of nuclear explosives used and the critical mass, as well as many other oddities.

In conversations with research partners that were held some time ago, some people took the view that

Germany might have developed a nuclear weapon during World War II, but it could never have been mass-produced because too little enriched material could simply be produced. Even for the experiments with one or two prototypes there was only little "substance" available.* Assuming that this postulate were correct

and the Third Reich would have through the use of

* We do not consider this argument to be valid, since other systems for the serial construction of the German nuclear weapon were already ready in sufficient numbers. On board the German submarine U-234, which was seized by the USA and was originally supposed to bring technology to Japan, about half a ton of "uranium oxide" - which we take for enriched uranium - was stored in gold-coated cylinders, since otherwise the gold (radiant -Lung) shielding makes no sense - found. In addition, numerous infrared detonators were discovered on board, which could have been used for A-bombs. In addition, its developer, Dr. Schlicke, on board, who later became a US citizen. Irrespective of this, the German transport system for the nuclear weapon was also about to be completed - the V 3 aka A-9/A-10 aka V-101. The whole effort would have been pointless if the decisive element, namely the "atomic explosive", had not been available in sufficient quantities or had it not been foreseeable that sufficient quantities could be produced shortly. Because of this obvious contradiction, it must be assumed that many aspects of nuclear weapons development in Germany will probably only be clarified in the future - if that will ever be possible at all.

Electromagnetic mass separators, ultracentrifuges, the Hertzian diffusion process and possibly even reactors and betatrons really cannot produce enough enriched material, but then it would still have been possible to build bombs using little material using the process of high-purity chemical "refining". If this possible procedure had been linked to the option of building a bomb that would convert the nuclear explosive with the highest possible efficiency, then you would have had the ideal, economical weapon! This, in turn, would have corresponded exactly to the German ideas of "class versus mass" technology. And that's something to think about!

We have tried to show, albeit only in rough outlines and with the omission of numerous other pieces of information, which method the team of the German nuclear physicist and explosives expert Kurt Diebner from the HWA could have used, in our opinion, successfully on the way to a German atomic bomb. Is it really like that?

happened, the future will have to show. Certain imponderables remain, especially since, according to the statements of witnesses and the relocation lists, other groups and experts in nuclear research were also present in the Thuringian AWO area at the end of the war, who possibly tried in a last joint effort to get the "bomb" off the ground. Manfred von Ardenne, the Reichspost, the Stettner Group and also Prof. Gustav Hertz and his staff have been mentioned here again and again.

Finally, of course, the question arises as to where Diebner's successful team was active in Thuringia, that is, where, so to speak, the last hand was lent a hand before the "bomb" exploded. In Stadtilm? Hardly, because that there in the cellars of

According to the master plumber Erich Rundnagel, who was responsible for the installation work there, the "nuclear laboratory" in preparation for the middle school was not finished by the end of the war. At best, according to another witness, the "bomb" could have been temporarily stored there. - In underground facilities west of Arnstadt?

Perhaps. At least there is evidence that this might have been the case, but archaeological/geological evidence for this is lacking. - In the area of "Mittelbau-Dora" near Nordhausen?

So far there is only one witness testimony. It is quite conceivable that the small atomic weapon to be tested was assembled outside the area of interest to us, but still in Thuringia, in order to then test it later at the Ohrdruf military training area in the area of the triangle. However, the last option could also be that the test weapon reached the AWO area from the Berlin area via more or less tortuous paths.

However, there is still an interesting hint regarding a location of the Diebner team, which has never been reported on before would. This reference is found in a July 22, 1962 written protocol, which was signed by the witness Hans Ohler, who revealed his knowledge of the Dornheim manor and the events there at the end of the war to some GDR officials, including Fritz Schörnig, who has already been mentioned several times. It says in this document

ao:

»[...] 3. It is correct, I was ordered back from the front and was delivered to the so-called escort officer Heinz Zeuner. [...]

4. With Georg Jürgen von Götz, Dr. X (according to Gen. Schörnig's name must not be written down) came to Stadtilm. Both belonged to the group around Dr. thief. However, both had their own research areas. became

housed them in Gut Dornheim. Miss Dr. X. lived on the 1st floor of the manor house, the Götz family with my father in the house. The adjoining barn was also cleared and glass containers were placed here, where I sometimes saw violet flashes. [...]”*

Diebner conducted experiments in the barn that outwardly caused purple flashes. What was he working on? Had this

Was it all to do with the enrichment of nuclear explosives, or were they tests for the Wunderwaffe's detonation system?

Unfortunately, the available information is not sufficient to be able to answer these two questions conclusively.

Nevertheless, bit by bit, the picture of the events in Thuringia that are connected with nuclear technology is condensing. Despite everything, we can't shake the feeling that we've only gotten a rather superficial impression of what's going on so far. We still know too little about the links between the research groups and big industry and about the coordinating influence of the SS/SD and other security and

armaments-related organizations and institutions in connection with the German nuclear weapons project. There is no question that these connections must have existed, because the scientists and technicians who developed the weapon as a prototype, after successful testing, should have handed it over to a place that could produce it in series. Who should do this? The SS and the industrial empire they built? The Reichspost? The Air Force? Or selected high-performing corporations? Questions upon questions that hopefully one day can be explained in terms of history.

* Hans Ohler interview protocol of July 22, 1962, archive d. author

A nuclear test at Auschwitz?

One might think that the development of the German atomic weapon was a scientific and technical masterpiece. If you look at the whole thing through the technological lens, this may well be the case. In our opinion, however, there is no reason to glorify the project and its participants, just as there is no reason to peddle those who were involved in the American Manhattan Project, which led to the creation of the US atomic bomb.

After all, work was being carried out on both sides on weapons systems which, when deployed, would kill and harm millions of people could have cost. The example of the two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki showed very clearly what these new weapons were capable of doing.

Surely, enormous things were achieved here and there. But at what price? - An objective historiography should strive to take note of the facts of nuclear weapons development, to describe it truthfully, to look for cross-connections, causes and effects, so that living and future generations can hopefully learn a lesson from what happened. After all, in the spring of 1945 mankind was on the verge of a nuclear holocaust, and if the Second World War had lasted until the autumn of the year just mentioned, this holocaust might even have become a reality.

Some might object that if the Third Reich actually had a nuclear weapon at the end of the war - even if it was only a prototype - the Germans were at least spared having to use it. That is correct in principle: no German nuclear weapon was dropped on an American, British, Russian or French city

and alone those responsible in the USA, who had given the order to drop two A-weapons on Japanese cities, later had to put up with a large number of probing questions that did not suit them at all.

But the German side has - and those concerned
Evidence is condensing - probably one day
Nuclear weapon used against defenseless people. We don't mean the test at the Ohrdruf military training area, where several hundred people died on March 4, 1945. Rather, it is about the experiment we mentioned earlier, which is said to have taken place at Auschwitz.

At the Nuremberg war crimes trials on June 21, 1946, the former German armaments minister, Albert Speer, was questioned about nuclear research and secret weapons. The answers he gave demonstrated an - in our opinion feigned - ignorance about these things. The judge in charge, Jackson, who put the questions to Speer, seemed strangely satisfied with the answers given, which is surprising, since Speer, as one of the main people responsible, should have known the truth. Although we've said that before

have dealt with, we would like to present the relevant passages again:

'JUSTICE JACKSON: I have been given a certain report of an experiment carried out near Auschwitz and I want to know if you heard of it or knew anything about it. The purpose of this experiment was to discover a quick and effective means of exterminating people without having to go to the lengths of shooting, gassing, or burning that had been done hitherto. I have been informed that the experiment was carried out in the following form:

20,000 Jews were housed in a small makeshift village that had been set up temporarily for this purpose.

With the help of this newly invented substance of destruction, these 20,000 people were almost instantly destroyed, and so much so that not a trace of them remained. The explosion generated a temperature of 400 to 500 degrees Celsius [an obvious mistake, for logical reasons one must assume 4000 to 5000 degrees Celsius, ed. Ed.] and destroyed the people in such a way that they left no trace at all.

SPEER: No, I also think that is absolutely improbable.

If we had had such a weapon in preparation, I would not have been ignorant of it. But we didn't have such a weapon, because it is clear that in the field of chemical warfare both sides tried to explore all the weapons that were possible because they didn't know which part to use chemical warfare war begins.«*

Speer's answer is unbelievable. The test at Auschwitz, for which Judge Jackson certainly had documents, had nothing to do with chemical warfare agents

* International Military Court of Nuremberg: The Nuremberg Trial against the main war criminals from November 14, 1945 to October 1, 1946, published in Nuremberg 1948, approved special edition, Volume 15 and 16 (in one volume), Komet MA-Service und Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Frechen o J., p 580. The original English version of The Nuremberg Trials - Major War Figures Trial: Transcript Excerpts can be found online. Cross-examination of Albert Speer (June 21, 1946) at www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/nuremberg/Speer.html. It also speaks of a combustion temperature of 400 to 500 degrees Celsius, which cannot be correct. A human body only dissolves completely or burns to ashes within a very short time if it is exposed to temperatures far above the values specified by Jackson.

have to do, but was - as far as the effects described are concerned - with a high degree of probability a nuclear test, if nothing is said to have remained of 20,000 people.

Oddly enough - and we had already pointed this out earlier - the test was briefly mentioned in two witness reports: Adolf Bernd Freier let it be known that the representatives of IG Farben who were present at the test had been enthusiastic about the effectiveness of the weapon, and Maria W asked for her forgiveness for the dead of the Auschwitz test.

Before we show that this attempt became known to other witnesses, so there seems to be more to the story than was previously willing to believe, we would like to point out that Albert Speer's memory when questioned by Judge Jackson was probably complete had failed. Certainly this was no coincidence, for Speer knew very well what had happened at the end of the war, but depending on the situation he reacted cunningly enough to always be able to pull himself out of the affair.

The news magazine Der Spiegel once aptly commented on this typical Speer trait:

»No one knew the art of throwing hooks, admitting and discussing one's own responsibility as well as Albert Speer.« In 1982 a remarkable book was published on the

German market, which is recommended to everyone who is interested in the person of Albert Speer. Today it is only available second-hand, but it has lost none of its topicality. Written by the German historian Matthias Schmidt, its title is Albert Speer. The end of a myth. The uncovering of his falsification of history. Speer's true role in the Third Reich. Right at the beginning there is a remarkable detail:

»On January 30, 1945 he made the leader of the breaking Greater German Reich in unvarnished language

clear that the war would be lost in a few weeks. Days earlier he had explained to the architect Hermann Giesler that there was only one more year to get through, "then we'll have won the war." He held out a box of matches to Giesler and said oracularly, 'The size of this explosive box is capable of destroying all of New York.' author]

Did we read correctly? Yes, Speer told the architect Giesler something about a nuclear explosive device of the smallest dimensions that could reduce all of New York to rubble and ashes. One could dismiss this representation as an anecdote of contemporary history if Giesler had not confirmed its authenticity in an affidavit dated April 22, 1981.

So Speer seemed to know more than he admitted after the war. We would therefore not be surprised if there was a document by him somewhere that revealed what information the Reich Minister of Armaments withheld from the public (and probably also from the Allies). His previous descriptions seem to us simply too "smooth" to accept them as truth without being checked.

But now to the new evidence that makes the test at Auschwitz - which according to Adolf Bernd Freier and Maria W. must have been linked to what happened in Thuringia - more and more probable. Admittedly, we too were skeptical for a long time as to whether there were any further indications in addition to the existing ones information would be found. One of our co-researchers, whom we would like to thank very much, found further material over the course of time which we do not wish to withhold from our readership.

* Matthias Schmidt: Albert Speer. The end of a myth. The uncovering of a historical falsification. Speer's true role in the Third Reich, Scherz Verlag, Bern and Munich, 1982, p. 9.

Our partner discovered a further reference several months in the book *Operazione Plenilunio* (Operation Full Moon) written by Renato Vesco. Vesco is Italian and has been involved in numerous spectacular sounding technological developments in the past. On page 91 he mentions the destruction of a town populated by Jews with an atomic weapon. According to Vesco, the source of this information was one of Himmler's former doctors: »In March '47 'rumors' were circulating in certain circles in the American Ordnance Office (>American Ordnance<) — which our 'Genio Militare' [Army Office of the Italian Army, note d. Author] would correspond to an important Nazi whose name was not mentioned - but it was a most reliable source, a personal doctor would have shown evidence - which was later confirmed by the British that Germany the -, after which a husband

by Himmler -,
 possessed a nuclear bomb and tested the first unit -,
 over a city built for the purpose in a particularly remote location; this city was populated with non-voluntary Hebrew residents.«*

Renato Vesco is widely known as a diligent researcher and has consistently proven to be a reliable source when it comes to amazing and/or spectacular information. But could such a monstrosity as testing a nuclear weapon over a city inhabited by Jewish people be true? And who was the one mentioned by Vesco

Physician?

Our partner remembered that a certain Felix Kersten was Himmler's doctor during World War II. Could this Dr. Kersten be the source to which the Americans referred

* Renato Vesco: *Operazione Plenilunio*, Mursia Verlag, 1972, note 15, p.

had? The answer is yes. And the reason is very simple: Kersten published in 1947 (exactly the year in which, according to Vesco, he informed the American Army Ordnance Office) a book about his experiences as Heinrich Himmler's doctor, from which remarkable details emerge. This publication was entitled *The Memoirs of Doctor Felix Kersten* and was published by Doubleday & Co. in New York.

On page 257 - one can hardly believe it - the nuclear test over the city, which is said to have been near Auschwitz, is described! In the following we want to quote what Kersten reported about this test and about the German »victory weapon«.

Kersten received this information from Heinrich Himmler

Personally or, as far as the test itself was concerned, was informed by a Kriminalrat Obersturmfuhrer Goering: »Early in March 1945 I paid one of my last visits to Himmler's headquarters — at the time in Hohenlychen. March— Hitler's lucky month! With the Allied armies poised on the banks of the Rhine and with the famous German West Wall completely smashed!...

These events were as if entirely disregarded by Himmler. Hey what more optimistic than ever before!

In his conversation with me he returned to the subject of the mysterious secret weapon. He made some strange assertions, and I kept a careful record of these.

>Most people,< he said, >think we have lost the war, and I cannot deny that apparently they have reason. But we have not yet used our last secret weapon. V-1 and V-2 bombs are effective secret weapons, but the secret weapon we still have up our sleeves will have an effect no one can even imagine. One or two shots — and cities like New York or London will simply vanish from the earth!

Allied aviation has destroyed many essential factories for its manufacture. That is why we are behind in our schedule. But in a

month or two you will read all about it in the papers. Then you will realize that I know what I am talking about!< >But can Germany hold out a month or two longer?< I asked.

>Yes,< said Himmler, with conviction.

>But the Allies are on German soil!< I said. >The Russian forces are in the Mark Brandenburg. Szczecin is being destroyed! Berlin is almost encircled!<

Himmler smiled. >The weapon,< he said, will soon be put into use. Then we will have a breathing space. And in that breathing space Germany will rearm and drive the enemy from her soil.<

This talk aroused my curiosity. I began giving heed to some very wild rumors—or so I had thought them—which seemed to be in line with Himmler's veiled disclosures. And when Kriminalrat

Obersturmfuhrer Goering, a trustworthy man (unlike his homonym) told me something about >the secret weapon,< I believed him.

He said that a village had been built near Auschwitz for experimental purposes. They wanted to >try out< the new weapon. For the purpose, twenty thousand Jewish men, women, and children had been brought to live in this village. A single shell had been fired on the settlement. It had caused six thousand degrees of heat, and the whole village—houses, human beings, and animals included—was burnt to ashes.

Obviously, as I see it now in retrospect, the Germans had nearly completed their atomic bomb and were almost ready to use it on the enemy when the encirclement of Berlin was complete.«*

One must carefully try to imagine what Kersten describes: Beginning of March 1945 - the Allies are already on Reich territory and the defeat

* Herma Briffault (ed.): The Memoirs of Doctor Felix Kersten, Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, Chapter: "Last Days 1945", pp. 256-258. The temperature that burned people, animals and buildings to ashes is correctly given here as 6000 degrees Celsius.

Germany is imminent - Kersten finds a completely optimistic and calm Himmler who is absolutely convinced that the situation for the Third Reich is far from hopeless! Himmler tells Kersten about a miracle weapon that is capable of making cities like London or New York disappear from the face of the earth with one or two "shots" and adds that it won't be long before it's used.

In view of these and similar statements, one must now assume that the leading ranks of the Third Reich not only knew about the existence of the wonder weapon, but also assumed it - and the corresponding tests must have shown impressively that the weapon was so powerful that it was able to save Berlin at the last

Statements in this regard were repeatedly made in places where the ordinary citizen could not hear them. The assertion, often repeated after the war, that the talk of an all-important miracle weapon was only a slogan for the people to persevere is therefore wrong and probably nothing more than post-war propaganda.

Back to Kersten. This was from the meeting with Himmler so impressed that he immediately checked with very reliable and independent sources whether what he had heard could correspond to the facts. One of them was Kriminalrat Obersturmführer Goering - whose role we do not yet know - who confirmed the existence of , the Wunderwaffe and even let him know that the weapon had already been tested with total (and terrible) success.

The consistency in the information relied on by Dr. Kersten and Richter Jackson refer to is simply amazing and can no longer be explained with the argument "coincidence".

The whole affair gains even more importance

Sanz when you know that the "Kersten Memoirs" appeared again in 1956.* And, oh no wonder, the meeting between Kersten and Himmler, in which the latter spoke about the "victory weapon" and the information about the test at Auschwitz appeared in this new issue simply no longer!

The problem that arises in this context is that of the credibility of the source: Who was this Kersten really? What relations did he have with Himmler? How reliable is he in relation to the facts he has stated? Our research partner was looking for information and quickly found it. It turned out that Kersten wasn't just anyone, but was even nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize after the war, which the news magazine Der Spiegel reported on in its August 12, 1953 edition.** You have to know that Kersten as personal confidant of Himmler had a not inconsiderable influence on him

had the Reichsfuhrer SS and was able to persuade him several times to save thousands of people from expulsion and extermination.

Kersten was Heinrich Himmler's personal doctor (and masseur) from March 1939 to April 1945. He was the only one who managed to get Himmler's chronic stomach pains under control. During the war years he developed a close connection with Himmler because of this doctor-patient relationship and did his best to increase his influence over the SS chief. He was so successful in these efforts that some referred to him as Himmler's "Rasputin."

With Kersten's help, Himmler was able to by the end of the year

* Felix Kersten (ed.): The Kersten Memoirs 1940-1945, Hutchinson, London, 1956. ** www.spiegel.de/spiegel/vor50/0,1518,260120,00.html

1943 (!) Make contact with the Americans and make them certain proposals. And on April 21, 1945, thanks to Kersten's mediation, Heinrich Himmler even met in person with a Swedish man

Representative of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) named Norbert Masur. The meeting took place near encircled Berlin. So on April 20, 1945, Himmler left the Führer bunker, where he had just celebrated Hitler's birthday, to meet a representative of the World Jewish Congress the next morning!* A grotesque situation, which, however, makes it clear that Dr. Felix Kersten was a highly influential personality. As a result, the statements that Kersten published in his 1947 book carry what we believe to be considerable weight.

Kersten had in the six years of his medical work for Himmler also compiled a large archive with numerous original documents, as he did in the introduction to his Memoirs (1956) let know:

»My records are far more extensive than all that I have published in recent years in Dutch, Swedish, German — and now in English.«

The only strange thing is that some of these documents, which were still printed in the first edition of 1946, no longer appear in the later version of his memoirs.

An interesting document from Kersten's book from 1947 can be found there on pages 240 and 241. It proves Kerstens Connections in the highest Nazi circles. It is a letter from Walter Schellenberg to him, dated 02. August 1944. In it Kersten was warned that Ernst Kaltenbrunner (Head of the SD) and Group Leader Müller (probably Heinrich Müller, alias "Gestapo-Müller", Head of the

* The Dutch daily newspaper Stockholms Tidningen reported on this meeting on May 16, 1945 with the headline: »Himmler to Swedish Jew: I am not afraid of death!«

Gestapo) wanted to assassinate him because they had papers showing that he was collaborating with British intelligence! Schellenberg advised Kersten to talk to Himmler about the matter immediately and to be careful. At the end of the letter, Schellenberg asked for the letter to be destroyed immediately, which Kersten did not do, however.

What Kersten did, however, was immediately follow Schellenberg's recommendation and discuss the potential threat with Himmler. Himmler then warned Kaltenbrunner and let him know that if anything happened to the masseur, it would be his end.

Was Kersten actually a spy, as Kaltenbrunner and Müller thought? Apparently yes. At least that's what former OSS and CIA spy John H. Waller claims in his book *The Devil's Doctor: Felix Kersten and the Secret Plot to Turn*

Himmler Against Hitler (John Wiley & Sons, 2002). According to him, Dr. Felix Kersten was an agent of the British secret service and the American OSS.

Be that as it may: It can be documented that Felix Kersten was an important person in Himmler's circle who had considerable influence. From our point of view, therefore, his report, which he published in his book published in 1947 and which included the conversation with Himmler about the German miracle weapon and the information from the Kriminalrat

Obersturmführer Goering on the "Auschwitz Test" should be taken very seriously.

Should German officials really test a Nuclear weapon over one populated with Jews and especially for this one ordered the city built for this purpose, then this fact, no matter how unpleasant it may be for some, should also be completely clarified.

* Felix Kersten (ed.): *The Kersten Memoirs 1940-1945*, Hutchinson, London, 1956, p. 9.

Operation Avalon, the Fourth Reich and the Port Chicago Disaster

Our readership will certainly have asked themselves several times what the purpose of relocating research, production and military facilities and the associated creation of underground depots for valuables and art objects in Thuringia may have been. Was it a last-minute panic reaction, or was there a strategic plan behind it all?

As we had already established, it was a matter of fighting the final battle against the Allied combat troops from Thuringia and perhaps even winning through the use of completely new weapon systems. This plan was based on Hitler's ideas. In addition, there was a movement in the National Socialist leadership that acted covertly and pursued another plan: they wanted to perish the Third Reich, including Hitler, Himmler, Göring and Goebbels, and create a new, Fourth Reich together with the German nobility.

Both the depots housed in the ground and, of course, above all the new weapon technologies should play a decisive role.

Unfortunately, it is not possible for us to present the associated connections here in all detail, since this would require the scope of a separate book, especially since further information has emerged in the course of the past year which shows that Operation Avalon was a well-prepared and reaching far into the future, the roots of which go back to 1943.

The essential elements to be presented by us now
Information is based on a publication before

appeared on the Internet for years, but disappeared there again relatively quickly. We subsequently managed to make some interesting contacts, which quickly dissipated our initial skepticism that the whole thing could be a pure adventure story. Rather, it can be assumed that in the Third Reich there were efforts on the part of some responsible persons in the SS, the SD, the NSDAP and big industry to allow National Socialism to survive politically and to a certain extent also economically. Details on this will be presented in detail in due course.

On September 4, 1943, a document entitled "Political considerations in the event that Germany is unable to survive this war" was submitted to the Reich Chancellery in Berlin. It said: 'If Germany loses this war, there should no longer be a peace treaty based on the old model.

Rather, he and the rest of Europe are threatened with complete submission to American and Russian rule. German politics

therefore has the task of counteracting the coming dangers in a preventive manner and introducing an alternative. During the catastrophe it is too late. « As a result, all means and possibilities were mobilized to delay an expected end of Germany as far as possible (expansion of the war economy, total use of the forced labor potential, use of all resources of the occupied territories, expropriation and deportation of Jewish people etc.).

This happened on the one hand under the responsibility of Albert Speer, on the other hand under that of the Economic and Administrative Main Office (WVHA) under the direction of SS-Obergruppenführer Pohl. Nevertheless, it was clear to those responsible that the numerical superiority of the enemy could bring about the downfall of the Third Reich, which is why they began to develop survival strategies in good time.

While Adolf Hitler focused on the complete mobilization of all forces and fighting to the last man, those around him developed other plans, which were pursued in the utmost secrecy and often in isolation from one another because they did not trust each other.

The two main currents were on the one hand by Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler and on the other pursued by Martin Bormann, head of the party chancellery and Hitler's secretary.

Himmler planned to exploit the contradictions between the Allies and an alliance of convenience with the Americans which should serve to fight Soviet Bolshevism under the leadership of the National Socialists in solidarity with the USA. This plan became known after the war and will not be discussed here.

Bormann did not believe in this idea. He concluded that the Nazis' only hope lay in their own resources, especially in the solidarity of tens of thousands of SS men who had to expect the worst if they surrendered. A secret plan was worked out to support the rearmament of Germany after the end of the war with enormous financial resources and to provide the victors with only meager booty. Hitler, Himmler, Goebbels and Göring were not involved in the planning and implementation.

On August 10, 1944, leading representatives of German corporations and high-ranking representatives of the NSDAP met in the Strasbourg hotel "Maison Rouge" to discuss how to proceed now and after a lost war. At the same time, another, supplementary conference took place, at which a long-term plan was decided, which should realize the following activities using enormous funds and necessary resources:

- Securing/outsourcing of technological developments, - Establishment of a NSDAP successor organization, - Establishment and expansion of political structures abroad, - Renewal/reconstruction of the Reich.

The names of the participants of the second conference were known, all of whom were people from the inner sphere of the Reich leadership: Speer, Funk, Puhl, Pohl, Skorzeny, Kaltenbrunner, Wolff, Ohlendorf, Zörner, Schwend, Bormann and Kammler.

The code name of the decided operation was "Avalon" and it was to be carried out in complete secrecy by three selected people - Bormann, Wolff and Kammler. The central idea behind this project was to use financial and technological means to ensure the rebuilding of a German empire after the capitulation. The execution of the plan was envisaged over a long period of time and should begin with the securing of assets. Precisely for this reason, the collection and hiding of domestic and foreign property

and art treasures, some of which were found by the Allies after the end of the war. However, it can be assumed that a large part of what was hidden at the time is still waiting to be discovered - also and especially in Thuringia.

At the same time, considerable funds were deposited in Swiss numbered accounts via intermediaries. A special system was used to ensure that only small groups of people could access the accounts after the war. According to all that has been heard, the capital in the accounts is said to have reached a total of 150 billion dollars with interest and interest to date

to be grown.

A special role in Operation "Avalon" played

SS Obergruppenfuhrer Hans Kammler. His activities focused on the areas: 1) building and converting assets, salvaging and depositing knowledge, technologies and research results, 2) ensuring technology and weapon developments (weapons systems V1 to V-7 are mentioned here), 4) security the submarine weapon (probably the latest developments in this sector), 5)

Complete encryption and security of the activity.

Even without much imagination one can imagine that Kammler was the decisive man in the action, because if he was responsible for the encryption and security, then he had to be the head of the whole thing. It is said that due to the secrecy of "Avalon" by the end of the war, thousands of accomplices died.

The most important plans and documents were packed in 20 boxes, which were sealed in such a way that they could comfortably last for several decades undamaged. Around

To rule out accidental finds, false tracks were set and parallel tunnel systems were set up under the same names in the same geographical zone. The exact coordinates of these boxes were noted on maps and, it is said, handed over to three particularly trusted persons, although the maps each covered only a specific subject, so no one was able to find all the secrets and depots.

In carrying out his task, Kammler was not only active in Thuringia, but also traveled from the beginning of 1945, like Albert Speer, to the eastern territories in order to undermine Hitler's scorched earth order and to exercise control and surveillance functions. After completing other important tasks, his official trail is lost in May 1945, allegedly he was shot or killed himself.

However, there are indications that Kammler's activity,

related to Operation Avalon, lasted until the end of 1946 and mainly related to Prague and the wider area around the city. He then went into hiding in Czechoslovakia and died there in 1972 at the site of a

former air force training school. After the war he was allegedly identified with certainty by certain eyewitnesses and was monitored by the CSSR secret service.

The story of Operation Avalon and Kammler's role in it has all the elements of a crime novel and some may find it unbelievable. However, a presentation we are planning for the future will show that not everything that initially sounds unbelievable must turn out to be incorrect information on closer inspection.

The second part of this chapter will deal with a possible aspect of German nuclear research that came to our attention about two years ago and which sounds just as spectacular as Operation Avalon. The event we are talking about - the so-called Port Chicago disaster - actually happened. It was one of the largest explosion accidents in the United States, the exact background to which has not been disclosed to this day and which contains elements of timing and structure that indicate the detonation of a nuclear weapon.

At around 10 p.m. on July 17, 1944, two ships, the »E. A. Bryan» and the »Quinalt Victory», its cargo of ammunition, in the port of Port Chicago, California, when suddenly a gigantic flash of light lit up the sky, followed by an incredibly powerful explosion. This explosion completely destroyed the naval base and also severely devastated the small town of the same name 1.5 miles away. The two ships were literally atomized (nearly no wreckage was found), and

320 people, mostly men from the unloading crews, died instantly. Hundreds were injured. The blast was so powerful it shattered windows 20 miles away, while the detonation plume -- described by eyewitnesses as mushroom-shaped -- could be seen 35 miles away in San Francisco.

Initially, it was believed that the explosion was caused by careless unloading of ammunition, but the investigative commission, which was in the area of the detonation for 39 days, interviewed 125 witnesses and analyzed all possible causes of the accident, could not confirm this explanation. To this day, debate continues as to what triggered the tragedy and what exactly detonated in Port Chicago harbor.

After the accident, the US government took the position that a spontaneous conventional explosion must be considered the cause and announced that the explosion had a force of 1780 tons of TNT equivalent.

However, the critics of these official statements were able to prove that the detonation was far more violent and approached a TNT equivalent of 5,000 tons (5 kilotons), leading to their belief some time after the war that it was a nuclear explosion acted. Appropriately, eyewitnesses spoke of an "enormous blinding flash of light", and naval officials reported a "brilliant white flash" typical of nuclear explosions. Such a white flash, the critics went on, could only be produced by conventional explosives if they contained magnesium - which was clearly not the case with the ammunition unloaded at Port Chicago. In addition, the complete disappearance of two large ships gave rise to a nuclear detonation

to assume, the material of which had dissolved in an unusually hot reaction. Conventional explosions are not able to do this because their maximum temperature is "only" 5000 degrees Celsius. The "mushroom" described by many witnesses, which rose to the sky, also supported the high probability that the Port Chicago disaster had nuclear causes.

However, the proof was finally provided by evaluating the logs of seismic stations: they showed all the characteristics of an extremely rapid atomic detonation, which were markedly different from the properties of conventional explosive explosions. - The question arises: what kind of nuclear explosive device was the cause?

The American historian Peter Vogel believes that the catastrophe was caused by a US Navy development: a nuclear weapon called "Mark II", whose development is said to date back to 1943-44. For us, however, this explanation does not hold much water, since if the United States had had a nuclear weapon in its possession two years before the end of World War II, it would have been used against Germany. In addition, such an early nuclear bomb would have been a means of glorifying the prowess of US science and the military, but strangely enough that didn't materialize either.

Since the Port Chicago disaster was nuclear in nature, but logically there was no operational US nuclear bomb, what is left? A German act of sabotage intended to show the Americans how far the development of a German miracle weapon had progressed? Certainly, the whole thing sounds highly speculative, but hadn't one of the members of the Diebner team let the master plumber Rundnagel from Stadtil know that the "bomb" had been ready since the summer of 1944?! - Here, too, a lot of research work will probably have to be done in the future.

Latest Developments

Years ago, when we started researching the greater Jonastal area and the events there, people who had previously dealt with the matter gave us good advice, ours

Not to dig too deeply into history: »In GDR times research was dangerous, now it can be deadly," it said.

We took this hint quite seriously, and strange developments over the last few months show us that it is justified.

Without wanting to go into details, we would like to let you know at this point that a level of research seems to have been reached in some areas that causes headaches for certain structures. Years ago we realized that we were caught between every conceivable chair on this subject, so that certain developments did not come as a surprise to us. Since these do not only affect us, we have to consult with our advisors to consider whether it is desirable to continue certain activities at the moment or whether it would not be better to wait for more detailed information to be published by others. Regardless of what we have shown and asserted, other people have also worked on the subject, some of whom have information of not inconsiderable value that confirms our views. That's a good thing, because no one has leased any research subject for themselves, and so it's only normal that over the years we've had "competitors" who, sometimes equipped with completely different possibilities and means, are very successful was. Sometimes, as the saying goes, we are worlds apart when it comes to certain fundamental concepts, but there are

congruence on the crucial points, which shows us that those who feel they must continue to defend the conventional historiography regarding the absence of a German nuclear weapon are mistaken. There will eventually be a rude awakening for these defenders of old positions, especially since those concerned have spoken out publicly in the belief that they know the "truth" and must spread it. Whether they did themselves a favor by doing so remains to be seen. (By the way, we have these utterances well documented in the drawer, and it should be a great lesson for interested posterity if these elaborates were published at the given time in connection with the actual state of affairs.) Much is only one It's only a matter of time, and we wish our "competitors" the best of luck and success in their efforts to unearth aspect-related but crucial information. However, many questions about the AWO area will remain unsolved.

Regardless of what we just let you know, there is a good chance that in the future - and we're talking decades - some evidence will reveal itself as even the best German bunker concrete eventually begins to disintegrate. We don't want to speculate about the consequences, but in some cases they may be anything but harmless

make it clear to everyone what is fact.

If one thinks nowadays that one can keep certain things under the rug by ignoring, sitting out, denying, ridiculing, or other "effective measures," one is grossly mistaken. The history of mankind shows that the truth has always come out, and even the best methods of concealment and misinformation are just the work of man - and thus beyond any perfection or permanence.

And that certain truths, when their time has come, can no longer be stopped is shown by a testimony that we want to present at the end of our book. What they special valuable and interesting is the fact that the exact The source is known and verifiable (even if, for research reasons, we cannot all do so at the moment publish available information) and that this statement was accompanied by photographs - photographs which should not actually exist unless by those directly involved who have had the opportunity to take them.

Some readers will perhaps rub your eyes in amazement at what the witness report tells you, but you can see from its content that the large rocket and the nuclear weapon were not all of the new types of weapons that were developed in the AWO area. Some of the details of the following description may sound almost unbelievable, but the future will show that there was much more to these cases than many contemporary people would like to believe today. As we have already emphasized, the truth always settles

through, even if it was buried under errors and lies for decades.

"Report from Lieutenant Dr. [...]"

We actually belonged to the department [...] which also called itself the department. But in January 1945 we were transferred to Rudisleben. This place is located near Erfurt, near Arnstadt. We received the special order from the escort officer, which placed the subordination to the Research Council of the Deutsche Reichspost and the subordination to SS-Obergruppenführer Dr. Ing. Kammler regulated. They were accommodated in the Polte 2 property.

We were surprised [...] to find such a large research object in Thuringia. The tasks we were ordered to do were observation flights in the so-called object triangle

AWO (Arnstadt-Wechmar-Ohdruf). Here we had to fly over the area with our planes from Eichfeld airfield, take photos and then evaluate the photos. It was about camouflage a total of 46 objects in this area.

Our special planes landed on the Autobahn and were taken to Polte 2 by road.

In the halls there were already aircraft types produced in or near Arnstadt, which were used to test direction finding, transmission radiation and beam weapons. The beam weapons were made in the Central German factory near Arnstadt

tested and then taken to the Polte 2 plant for air testing. This work was always specially monitored by the SS.

During four test flights we were allowed to photograph them from an altitude of 2000 meters. In doing so, we saw the effect of the beam weapon. From the plane we saw how the beam was fired and with what accuracy the target was hit and destroyed. The radiation weapon was even tried out on cows near Bittstädt. After the cows were shot and hit, there was only a brief, bright, shiny light, and then the cows were gone. We are this place more

flown off several times, there was nothing left of the animals to be seen, only a burn mark was present.

We first heard about the construction of a Führerzentrum from members of the Research Council of the Deutsche Reichspost Arnstadt.

Since the spare parts for our machines sometimes ran out, we were able to obtain spare parts from the various aircraft factories in Arnstadt and Luisental. We saw previously unknown aircraft types for the first time. In Luisental, work was being done in an underground factory on round missiles that looked like a circle. The pilot sat in the middle of this

Disc. These cockpits were made in a factory on the

Ichtershäuser Strasse in Arnstadt. We also saw for the first time that an "airplane" can be steered with the help of a steering wheel. The pilot could move his seat and steering in a circle and anchor it at any point. The pulpit had a diameter of about 1.5 meters, the round disc about 20 to 22 meters. However, we have never been able to see or learn how this plane worked.

The Polte 2 system was approx. 2.8 kilometers in east-west direction and approx. 1.5 kilometers in north-south direction. In addition to a housing estate, there were numerous bunkers and underground buildings. I cannot estimate how many prisoners and free workers worked here. In any case, the prisoners and free workers were well cared for. There was a warm meal for them every day, and there was also warm tea for the surface workers. They also wore good winter clothing compared to the prisoners in the valley and in Ohrdruf. For the prisoners and free workers there was a lounge with about 300 chairs, a cinema room with about 100 seats and a brothel with about 40

Women. The deployed SS men were also very relaxed towards the prisoners. There were no roll calls and no major punishments. The work was carried out in two three-layer system.

The entire facility was actually only protected by a fence or Earthworks secured. Since two roads led past, the construction work in this facility did not remain secret for the population. In addition, the residents of Rudisleben must be aware have when engines were tested or rockets were launched.

With our larger aircraft, we also took off and landed on the road from Arnstadt to Ichtershausen. The road was closed for this. A guard vehicle was also constantly on the road to ensure that no one parked there or left larger items. Our plane was always from

trucked out of the facility to the street and then in reverse [after deployment]. Five large and ten small aircraft could be accommodated in our hangars. For this purpose, a place always had to be kept free where the two machines stood, with which the drop containers from the factory opposite were tested. The plant there also manufactured rocket parts and rocket bodies.*

At the back of the facility was the rocket launch site. Its structure was similar to that in Peenemünde. Just the tank farms were designed and laid out differently here. The facility for launching rockets was laid out in such a way that one could not actually see into this facility. So there was once a chain of posts, and on the other earth walls were heaped up.

The rockets were assembled in two halls. We used these Halls sometimes to service our two big planes. The finished rockets were placed in the adjoining fireproof tunnel. A little further away were the tanks for refueling the rockets. It should be noted that an A-4 weighed around 13,000 kilograms and required 3,800 to 4,000 kilograms of ethyl alcohol alone. The water for cooling was drawn from two deep wells in the Saline Rudisleben, as this water was very compatible with metal.

Rocket parts were often delivered from Nordhausen, which were unloaded from the railway wagons as a sideline. You have to remember that the A-4 was 14 meters long and 1.65 meters in diameter. Because of this rocket technology, the Reich Minister for Procurement and Ammunition, Dr.

Albert Speer, with Dr. Ing. Kammler in the plant.

We had a special mission on February 12, 1945

that day our two large machines were put into action on the Autobahn. We had to use a rocket

* The »opposite factory« was the Mako company (Max Kotzan).

start photographing, which took place in the evening at 10:07 p.m. For this purpose, air raid warnings were briefly given for the surrounding towns. A rocket was launched, which did not have a long tail like the other rockets, but only a very short beam. The rocket flew in the direction of Nordhausen.

We were very surprised, because ten days before the start, many scientists from the Deutsche Reichspost and the Skoda factory were in the facility. We also often saw Kammler. That night there was a big party, and we learned that for the first time an A-4 rocket with solid propellant, which had been developed by Skoda, had been launched. From that day on, our facility was guarded by numerous mobile patrols.

A short time later, two Me 262 B-1a were brought into the facility. These machines were two-seat night fighter aircraft. The aircraft were specially guarded, and engineers from the Siemens & Halske factory and Siemens-Schuckert factory worked on the aircraft to test the beam weapons and SN-2 Lichtenstein devices developed here. The take-offs and landings also took place on the autobahn between Mühlberg and the Arnstadt junction, with the ascent of the autobahn in the direction of Arnstadt being used for take-off.

From February 20, 1945, the facility was heavily guarded. Even the workers of the company Fiedler and Engelmann, which always made steel constructions for the launch of the special Raketen buildings were examined. In the four bunkers for ammunition, which had been relocated days before, numerous scientists from the research council of the Deutsche Reichspost were suddenly working (the bunkers consisted of three meters thick concrete, and above them there was a good four to six meters of tamped earth). The work there was directed by a Dr. Diebner and a Prof. Dr. Gerlach and a Prof. Dr. Stuhlinger. In the casino there were also people like: Dr. Volz, Dr. Haxel, Dr.

Schützmeister and Mrs. Dr. Leimert. Speer and Kammler were also in the facility from March 2nd.

From March 2, 1945, the highest alert level was declared, ie the prisoners and free workers remained in their quarters, and in front of ours stood an SS guard who checked our special ID every time and asked where we were going asked.

On the evening of March 3rd we had to take a small plane fly from the field airfield to Stadtilm. There the SS handed us a container, which we had to take to the Eichfeld airfield. Before the container was loaded into our machine, we had to put on full protection. The SS also wore full protection. The container, which was about 1 x 1 x 2 meters in size, was picked up by the SS at the Eichfeld airfield. I saw that Kammler and Thief were standing with a few people at a safe distance. After our return we had to wash our entire plane, and we weren't allowed to take off our protective gear. We don't know what happened at the military training area over the next few days. Only on March 6, 1945 did we have to vacate our quarters for four days. She was occupied by the SS, and we found that they were all SS doctors and SS medics. We only heard that there were a large number of dead prisoners and also of dead SS men, and that many were injured.

After the SS men had left and we had our quarters back, we had to vacate them again.

Numerous ministers, SS men and the research staff from Peenemünde headed by Dr. von Braun were there. The Fiedler company had set up a large steel construction on the launch site, and the assembly halls were closed to everyone. Then we saw the big rocket, the A-10. It was a tremendous sight.

This rocket was also launched in the evening, shortly after 10 p.m. After the start, the partying started.

After about half an hour a radio message came from Norway and after another quarter of an hour one from the ice zone of the North Pole. After that there was only partying, even the prisoners and free workers received special food.

For the 25th/26th March 1945 we again received special commands. We had to change the Molsdorf Castle for special people prepare the leader. For this purpose, extra goods were flown in by us from Leipzig. Two special flights were also made to Berlin. Our planes were loaded to capacity for the Führer's headquarters, which had been set up near Arnstadt in the direction of Bittstadt. I was never in this one myself, but it must have been a huge underground city, since even trucks could drive into the quarters near Bittstadt and near Mühlberg. On March 27 there was a staff meeting with Hitler and all the ministers and SS generals. We only noticed that Speer and Kammler appeared there against Hitler and thus prevented a great catastrophe.

On March 29, 1945 we had to leave the facility and fly back to [...]. This ended our assignment in Polte 2 in Rudisleben.

The report was written according [...] to my specifications.
[...] With the report I am not violating the oath of 1945, but would like to make a small contribution to the history of that time.

The photos were taken by a lieutenant at our office at the time.

Dr[...]

[PS:] Additions to the company opposite Polte 2

The company, headed by Max Kotzan, switched to wartime production as early as 1939. From June 10th, 1941 Mako-Werk Maschinenfabrik und Apparatebauanstalt GmbH.

The company was directly supported by Hermann Goering. From 1942 there was direct cooperation with the Polte 2 company. From mid-1944, the four halls contained:

- Production Hall and Rocket Hall
- Assembly of oxygen transfer apparatus - Construction of intermediate apparatus parts - Construction of oxygen tanks for V-weapons.

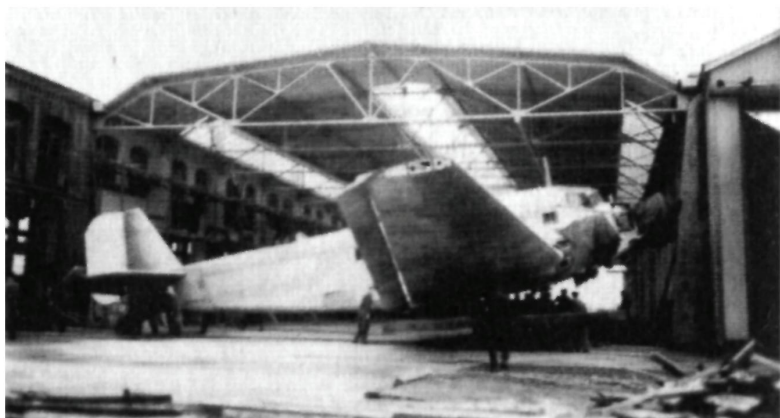
The small hall (also called Hall 5) was subordinate to the SS.

Main production: air, vacuum and oil pumps, drop tanks, CO₂ storage tanks, parts for beam weapons with the MDW, oxygen tanks for V-weapons with Skoda, supply systems for rocket refueling, dropping devices for aircraft and containers for holding solid fuel.

Some special parts were made for the research council of the Deutsche Reichspost. «

As we already informed at the beginning, the report was accompanied by several photos with captions.

We want to present these at the end.

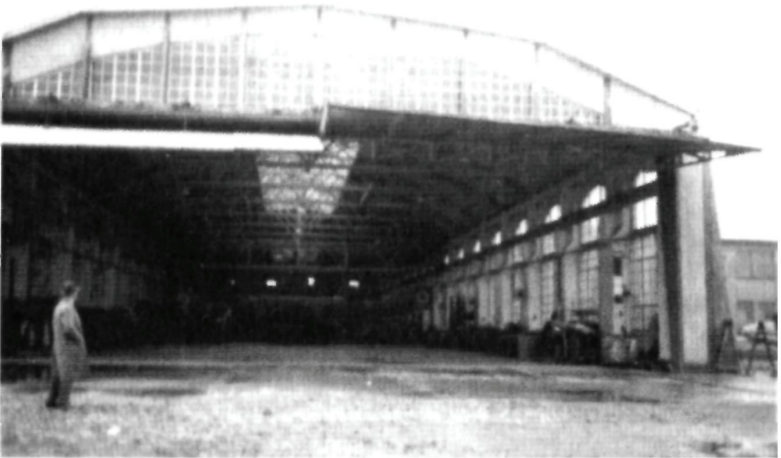


"No. 1: Our special aircraft in front of the open hall on the Polte 2 site with the setup for photographing rocket launches and sections of the site. «

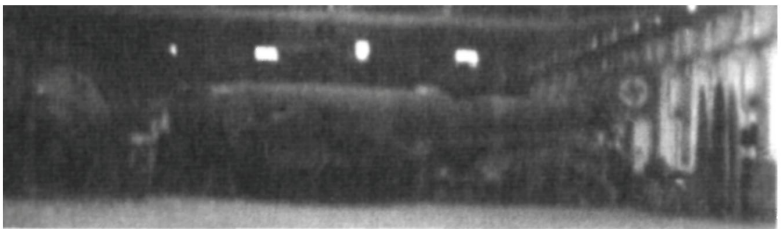
252



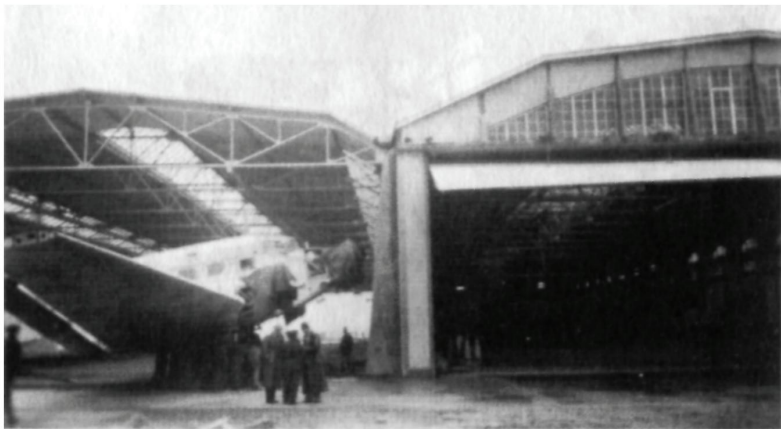
"No. 2: Our plane also in front the open one hall on the terrain of Pole 2.«



"No. 3: The great hall, this was next to the open hall. A special construction of a He[inkel] aircraft can be seen in the background. The beam weapons were tested with these aircraft.«



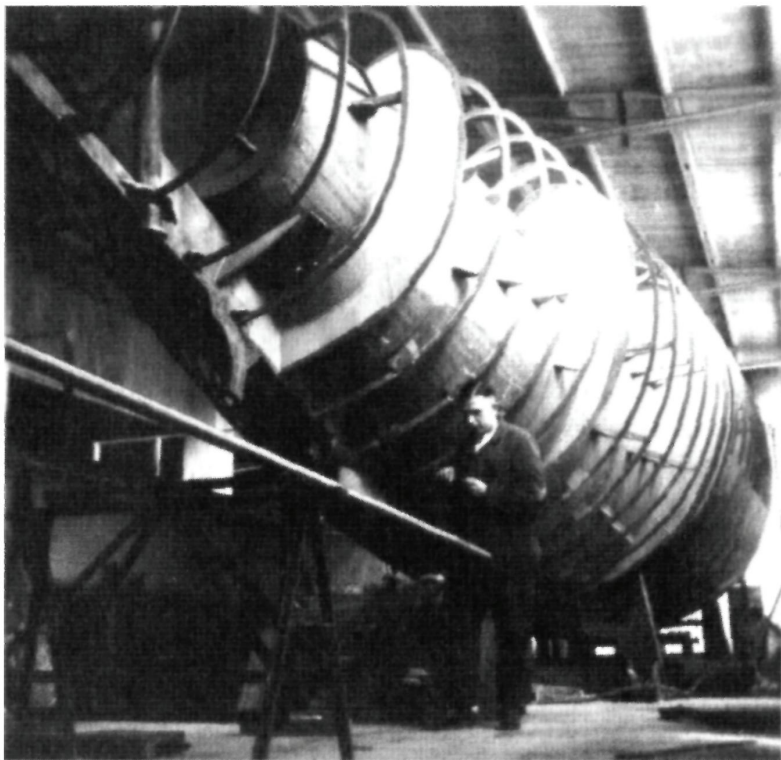
Attempt at enlarging a detail from picture no. 3: the beam weapon carrier.



"No. 4: Airplane in front of the open hall, on the right the large hall with the special construction aircraft He[inkel]. The group in front of the plane were guests from Peenemünde. Right with hat is von Braun.«



Enlargement of detail from picture no. 4: The group of three people showing Wernher von Braun on the right. Unfortunately, the image resolution could not be increased any further, so the face of could not be made visible. Nevertheless, everything speaks for the fact that it is about von Braun, since the person standing on the right is the one who wears the typical leather coat, probably that of Braun last arrest at his by the US military.



"No. 5: A photo from the Mako company. Here is the construction of the See special rocket A-4 for solid propellant. This was under erected with the help of Skoda. «

At the end of this book we want to consciously point to a coming of the report as well as the photos. Perhaps it has become clear to some in the meantime that there are things that shouldn't even exist if the official historiography were correct. And because obviously much is still unknown, this book should only be understood as the conclusion of a further stage on the way of the search for the truth. Further steps will sooner or later have to be followed by others or by us.

Edgar Mayer • Thomas Mehner

Geheime Reichssache:

**Thüringen und die
deutsche Atombombe**



The 3rd Reich had the nuclear weapon falsification of history on a large

Edgar Mayer and Thomas Mehner reveal in their book ›And they had them!‹ that the official historiography of German nuclear technology is not complete or was deliberately falsified. They prove that Germany not only had the nuclear weapon, but also explosive devices that were far more explosive and that these were also tested.

Important documentaries were blocked for 100 years

ments of the 3rd Reich and the Allies, which could provide information about the true scope of nuclear research in the countries involved. Their publication would probably lead to considerable distortions in the history of the victories if it were written that captured German nuclear bombs and not US-made products were dropped on Japan.

The book ›And they did have them!‹ by Edgar Mayer and Thomas Mehner comes up with information that leaves you speechless. To the Bei

game is here from russian Documents of the speech proving that in March 1945 at the German military training area in Ohrdruf a Small nuclear weapon test was ignited. However, by the end of 1942 and beginning of 1943 the German army was said to have had larger nuclear weapons at its disposal. The German generals had Hitler then urged to use this new weapon to liberate the troops trapped in Stalingrad.

However, the mission did not materialize because Hitler refused to sacrifice tens of thousands of his own soldiers, who would also have died in the mushroom cloud. In view of the fact that nuclear fission research was being carried out in Germany as early as 1934, the authors assume that German scientists had probably succeeded in developing operational nuclear weapons ten years later. you were

even working on developing a hydrogen bomb, which was scheduled for completion in late 1945/early 1946. Some prototypes are said to have been built but never discovered, which is why they are probably still hiding in their hiding places today.

The interested citizen rubs his eyes in amazement. There's a lot of fuss about the lowest radiation risks from repositories, such as the Asse, and a real danger under our feet is ignored? It is a scandal that authors who call for urgent action to avert danger are ridiculed. who

the book by Edgar Mayer and Thomas Mehner will certainly question a lot and will question facts in the future

sible news that is being disseminated by official sources relating to the Nazi nuclear research program. The authors report, for example, that numerous atomic bombs ~~were produced~~ able to use them on day X in a kind of all-round operation. The British secret service had known about the deut

atom bomb. in one The Allies are said to have found several dozen atomic bombs in the mine near Sonneberg. The quantity would have been sufficient to render the British Isles uninhabitable.

Does the fact that it was not used show that the German military used this weapon more responsibly than the USA, which used it in Japan at the time?

Is it conceivable that the German resistance was promised a just peace if the use of this weapon was prevented by sabotage?

Was hope treated in exactly the same way as it was in 1918, when Germany had already an acceptable peace was promised, but then the Treaty of Versailles was dictated to the vanquished? So is the forced, unconditional surrender after World War II due to false promises?

The book answers these questions

Title:	And they had you!
Author:	Edgar Mayer Thomas Mehner
Publisher:	Kopp Verlag
ISBN:	978-3-86445-296-3 2016
Year:	
Price:	19.95 euros



Anyone who wants to know the truth about German nuclear research should read the book ›And they did have it!‹ by Edgar Mayer and Thomas Mehner, which contains numerous facts

no answers. However, the reader learns a wealth of unbelievable details that cast doubt on the sincerity of the Allies. To this day, Allied secret services track down people or their descendants who know something about German secret weapons

could. The British Aus The state secret service unscrupulously killed Germans who were not certain that they would not one day reveal what they knew.

Is this supposed to prevent the failure of the Manhattan project from becoming known? The book also contains information on this: the active authors viewed US documents proving that the facilities of the Manhattan project provided far too little material for the planned US atomic bombs. Completion of even a single bomb was therefore unthinkable before 1946.

Far ahead of the times

There are increasing signs that the German scientists at the time were able to detonate uncritical masses and were already using a method that was only used in American and Russian nuclear weapons of the so-called second generation.

Interesting also the Mel There were mini-nuclear weapons so small they could fit in a briefcase had. Such bombs should possessed by the two Japanese who were on board U-234. This was the German submarine that carried secret cargo for Japan to help in their fight against the United States.

No less interesting Section all about mercury, which German companies produced in large quantities and from 1950 by the USA

was used to obtain tritium for hydrogen bombs. It turns out that the two authors Edgar Mayer and Thomas Mehner wrote an extremely valuable work with their book ›And they had them yet!‹, which in future will not be the subject of any serious historical research

difficult to pass. Too many facts have been written down in a verifiable manner for the statements of the authors to be described as absurd.

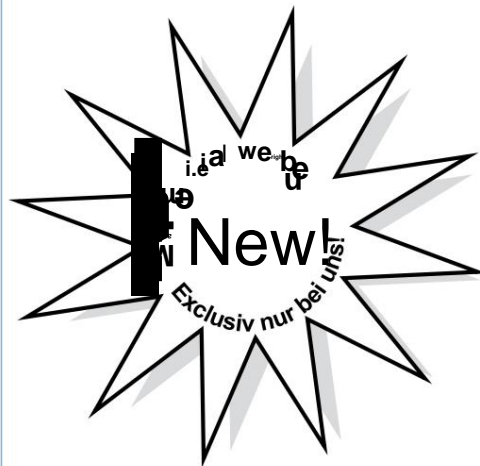
The very excitingly written book, which is absolutely worth reading, should become

mandatory reading, especially for the younger generation, so that they

will be able to correctly and reliably classify documents on German nuclear research that have been released and to check for consistency



kopp-verlag.de



Multimedia product presentation
Advertise without limits Target
group-oriented No wastage
Conquer new markets Online for
a whole year Best value for money
Reach around 30,000 readers per
month With success monitoring
Ideal supplement to print advertising
Great opportunities for every company

Revolution in advertising! The electronic business card Our



Curious?

Info on 07477-87150 or click on the ›e-business card‹ button at www.weltderfertigung.de

Unique, Informative Unique, Informative, Recognized

Recognized World of Manufacturing –

Issue xx. 201x | World of Manufacturing
77 you don't have to read more www.weltderfertigung.de

